—TO ALL—
COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS
You can get "The Tribune" in any quantities—from 1 to 100—direct from the home office at the uniform rate of 1¼ cents per copy—all postage prepaid.

The Chicago Tribune.

—TO ALL—
COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS
You can get "The Tribune" in any quantities—from 1 to 100—direct from the home office at the uniform rate of 1¼ cents per copy—all postage prepaid.

VOLUME XLVIII. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1888—TEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS {OUTSIDE CHICAGO THREE CENTS.

THE FEVER IN NEW YORK.

PROF. RICHARD A. PROCTOR FALLS A VICTIM TO YELLOW JACK.

The Noted Astronomer, Attacked by the Dread Disease, Dies in a Private Hospital in New York—He Had Recently Arrived from Florida, but Manifested No Symptoms of the Disease Until Tuesday—The Distinguished Scientist's Career—A New Jersey Town Excited.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Prof. Richard A. Proctor, the distinguished astronomer and scientist, died at a quarter past 7 o'clock this evening at the Willard Parker Hospital for contagious diseases at the foot of East Sixteenth street, from yellow-fever. For several hours before his death Prof. Proctor was delirious. He was under the care of Drs. Jacobi and Edson when he breathed his last. Owing to the change for the worse which had taken place in the patient's condition the physicians had given up hope. Death was inevitable, and shortly before his death Prof. Proctor was seized with violent convulsions, which were followed by the fatal "black vomit." After a struggle for existence the sufferer fell back on his cot, and with a few labored gasps finally surrendered to the dread contagion. Prof. Proctor's remains were taken charge of by the physicians, and precautions were immediately taken to preserve the body. Word was taken to notify the astronomer's widow, family, relatives, and friends of his death. Until the relatives have been heard from the body will remain in the custody of the Health Department.

Under the say-nothing-until-told-to policy inaugurated by the present administration of the Health Board nothing could be learned about Prof. Proctor's last moments at Willard Parker Hospital. A reporter who called there was ordered away and told to go to President Bayles for information concerning the event. Still, from a physician who was present, the above information was quietly gleaned.

"I had learned from Mr. Proctor during the afternoon," said Dr. Conant, "that he had felt unwell ever since he had left his home at Orange Lake, and had been vomiting considerably during the journey and all day Monday. The delirium did not return to him until after he had reached the hospital, not indeed until 6 o'clock in the morning. I believe this remission of delirium is usual in yellow-fever cases. The symptoms of yellow-fever that were absent in his case during the time that he was under my care were the black vomit, the bloody discharges, the bleeding gums, and the tenderness of the parts over the liver.

Prof. Proctor came here from Florida by rail and had a clean bill of health from the local authorities. The professor was in no sense a refugee. He came North en route for England, where he had engaged to lecture this fall and winter, and left his wife and those members of his family who are in this country, behind in Florida. He had engaged passage on the Umbria, that sails Saturday, and had begun to make his preparations for departure.

When the news of the professor's death was conveyed to Mr. W. G. Schinck, the proprietor of the Westminster Hotel, tonight he was much shocked. Prof. Proctor had been in the habit of stopping at this hotel while in the city, and Mr. Schinck had become quite attached to him. The latter, in telling the story of the professor's arrival at the house, said:

"He came here Monday and was assigned to Room 68. We saw little of him during the day, but when he came down stairs Tuesday morning he looked ill, and I asked what ailed him. He complained of not feeling well, and I suggested that he send for a physician. He didn't seem to think he needed one, but I sent for Dr. George Conant of No. 148 East Eighteenth street. After he had seen Prof. Proctor he told me the latter was a sick man, and said he would like to consult another physician before he could be positive of the nature of the disease.

"I then notified Dr. Cyrus Edson of the Health Board, and after the two physicians had examined the patient Dr. Edson told me the dread disease from which he was suffering, and said he would have the patient taken to the hospital. He then telephoned for a closed wagon and had Prof. Proctor conveyed to the hospital. A short time later the physician returned with assistants and had everything in the professor's room removed and destroyed with the exception of some valuable property. The property brought into the hotel by the professor consisted of one sole leather trunk full, one black valise, one instrument case, three coats, one vest, one umbrella, one pair of opera and field glasses. At noon today Dr. Edson sent to Mrs. Proctor the following telegram:

"*Mrs. Richard A. Proctor, Oaklawn, Marion County, Fla.:* Prof. Proctor ill. Come on. Send member of family at once. CYRUS EDSON.

"At that time," continued Mr. Schinck, "the professor was resting easily and no one suspected that he would die so soon. His death was a great surprise to me, as it will be to many of his friends in this city and abroad."

Mr. Schinck, in concluding, said: "Dr. Edson, after fumigating the hotel, assured me that there was absolutely no danger of the disease spreading, as every precaution had been taken to check it."

Not long after Dr. Edson had become cognizant of the illness of Prof. Proctor he sent to Dr. Abraham Jacobi of No. 110 West Thirty-fourth street, and invited him as one of the medical council of the Willard Parker Hospital to give his opinion in regard to the case. He did so, and pronounced it unhesitatingly yellow-fever, and typical yellow-fever at that.

When asked about the proposed removal of the patient Dr. Jacobi said that he feared it would hasten his death, yet it seemed that there was no other course open to the health authorities. While he might be safely isolated at the hotel, there was a moral as well as a physical effect upon those living there and in the vicinity to be guarded against. Prof. Proctor at first objected to being removed, but after the transfer was effected and he found how cool and airy were the quarters where he was placed expressed himself as much delighted with the change. Dr. Edson, as soon as he knew of Proctor's death, informed Dr. Jacobi of the fact. At 11 o'clock Dr. Jacobi had abandoned hope for the patient. He then seemed to be dying. After that the black vomit made its appearance.

A reporter called on Dr. Abraham Jacobi this evening and asked him if he apprehended any danger whatever from the presence in New York of a typical case of yellow-fever fresh from the Florida latitude like that of Prof. Proctor. The doctor positively declined to say anything specific about this particular case. He desired to leave everything that might be said on that head to the health authorities. There is no reason why it should be concealed from the public that one or two cases of real yellow-fever have appeared here.

Prof. Proctor arrived by the Pennsylvania road Monday from his winter home, Oaklawn, Marion County, Florida, where he has an observatory and where his family are now stopping, and drove direct to the Westminster Hotel, at Irving place and Sixteenth street. When he went to his room for the night he appeared like a man in normal health after a long journey. When his illness developed Dr. Edson was sent for and the physicians had a consultation. The professor said that no yellow-fever was in Oaklawn when he left. Neither was the place near any of the infected districts. This statement still further strengthened the hopes of the more sanguine physicians, but did not alter the opinions of the others. The latter were more confirmed in their conviction later in the day when further telling symptoms were developed. It was finally decided by the Board of Health that a removal from the hotel was absolutely necessary. All the preparations for removal to North Brother's Island were at once made, and the patient was to be taken there Tuesday night, but suddenly the professor grew much weaker, and it was found that his removal to so great a distance would prove a dangerous experiment. At the suggestion of Dr. Edson the program was changed, and the patient was removed to Willard Parker Hospital, which is a reception hospital for contagious diseases. As it was, the patient suffered traveling even that short distance, which is less than half a mile from the hotel. Once the physicians had their patient safely landed in the hospital their attention was given to the destruction of any germs of the disease that might have been secreted in the room of the hotel. The professor's clothing was either fumigated or destroyed, and every precaution was taken to guard against a spread of the contagion.

[Richard Anthony Proctor, B. A., was born at Chelsea, England, March 23, 1837, and in boyhood was educated chiefly at home, having had bad health for several years; subsequently he pursued his studies at King's College, London, and St. John's College, Cambridge. He graduated as twenty-third Wrangler in 1860. He was appointed an Honorary Fellow of King's College, London, in 1878, and Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1866. He was appointed Honorary Secretary of that society and editor of its proceedings in February, 1872, but resigned these offices in November, 1873. He had at no time been a candidate for any appointment or salaried office of any kind, and he has not proceeded to his M. A. degree for the reason that it is not, like the B. A. degree (at least at Cambridge), a title representing work done, but money paid. Having analyzed results collected by the Herschels, Struve, and others, and carried out a series of original researches, including the construction of a chart of 324,000 stars, Mr. Proctor was led to a new theory of the structure of the Stellar Universe, investigated the conditions of the Transits of Venus in 1874 and 1882, and published many illustrative charts. He maintained an observatory grounds in 1869 the since established theory of the solar corona, and also that of the inner complex solar atmosphere afterwards discovered by Young of America. Mr. Proctor lectured on astronomical subjects in 1873-74. He again visited the United States in 1875, and after an absence of seven months, during which period he delivered 142 lectures, he returned to England in May, 1876. In November, 1878, Mr. Proctor announced in a letter to the New York *Tribune* that he had severed his connection with the Roman Catholic Church, to which he had been a convert of some years' standing. The theological reasons which he had stated, had convinced him that the holding of certain scientific views was incompatible with loyalty to the faith. As, however, he was convinced that those scientific views were in the main correct, he, acting on his private and individual judgment, thought he had no alternative but to abandon the church. His works are: "Saturn and Its System," 1865; "Handbook of Stars" and "Gnomonic Star Atlas," 1866; "Constellation Seasons, Sun Views of the Earth," 1867; "Half-Hours with the Telescope," 1868; "Half-Hours with Stars," 1869; "Other Worlds than Ours: The Plurality of Worlds Studied Under the Light of Recent Scientific Researches," with large Star Atlas, 1870, fourth edition, 1878; "The Sun," "Light Science for Leisure Hours," and "Elementary Astronomy," 1871; "Orbs Around Us," "Plurality of Worlds," "Other Worlds," "Moon," "Astronomy," "Universe and Coming Transits," "Essays on Astronomy," 1872; "The Moon," "Borderland of Science," "Expanse of Heaven," and second series of "Light Science," 1873; "Universe and Coming Transits," and "Transits of Venus," 1874, third edition, 1878; and, "A Treatise on the Cycloid and All Forms of Cycloidal Curves, and on the Use of Cycloidal Curves in Dealing with the Motions of Planets, Comets, etc.," and of "Larger Projected from the Sun," 1878. In 1881 Prof. Proctor married Mrs. Sadie Crowley of St. Joseph, Mo. His wife is a daughter of Charles M. Thompson of St. Joseph and of Gen. M. Jeff Thompson, notorious in war days. The story of this wedding is romantic. Mr. Crowley, the lady's first husband, died in Ireland. The widow started home, Proctor met her, and before America was reached the professor was in love. He waited a reasonable period, then went to St. Joseph, visited the lady, won her affections, and they were married, and returned to England, where they lived for some time. In 1884 Prof. Proctor established himself in St. Joseph, where he engaged in writing and publishing his works, occasionally lecturing.]

His Life in St. Joseph.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—News of the death of Richard A. Proctor in New York was broken to Capt. Charles M. Thompson, father-in-law of the dead man, and family, by a local reporter. For a number of years Prof. Proctor had made St. Joseph his home. He was a close student and one of the most industrious literary workers in the country. Prof. Proctor was a widower with five children at the time he married Miss Crowley, one of whom, Richard Proctor, is clerk for a wholesale drug house in this city. The two children by his second wife are both dead. His studious life while in St. Joseph prevented him from having many callers. Sept. 15 he was to have sailed on the steamer Umbria for Liverpool, to lecture in England, and two St. Joseph young men were to accompany him. His wife is at present ill at Orange Lake.

IT WASN'T YELLOW-FEVER.

A New Jersey Village Excited by the Appearance of a Peculiar Disease.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—[Special.]—For some days a rumor has been rife that an epidemic not unlike yellow-fever has been raging in and around Franklin Park, N. J., and an investigation made today proves that, while the epidemic is certainly not yellow-fever, it is still of such a virulent type as to justify in some measure the panic which its appearance has caused among the farmers and villagers.

About three months ago Mr. Jacob Vaghter, one of the wealthiest farmers near Franklin Park, a small hamlet about six miles from New Brunswick, was committed to the insane asylum at Trenton by his family. Two months later his eldest son Webster, 35 years of age, a traveling agent for a New York florist, came home one Saturday from Staten Island. Sunday morning he felt unwell and soon showed symptoms of fever. Drs. Ribbie and Hoagland were called in, but in spite of their efforts he died within a fortnight. Many neighbors attended the funeral, and the next news heard was that the dead man's brothers and sister had the disease. A few days later his brother Harvey, a young man of 21, and his grown-up sister, Lena, died, and were buried with the utmost privacy. Dr. Hoagland was next attacked, and after him the epidemic fastened upon the children of several neighboring farmers, among them being Miss Suydam, John Toll Jr., John Oakey, Miss Van Loon Nevis, young Peter Oyer, and Miss Ella Bronson. The two younger Vaghter children, Ferd and Matilda, were also attacked. "It's yellow-fever," said many in Franklin Park, and "It's a judgment from God," said others, who believed that the Vaghter children had no right to place their father in a lunatic asylum. A panic ensued, and the Vaghter homestead was avoided like a pest-house. Mrs. Vaghter managed to get a nurse from New Brunswick and her near relatives boldly came to her aid, but otherwise she received no assistance from any one in nursing her sick children. The necessaries of life even she found it hard to procure, but her relatives brought a supply of food when they visited her. A notable fact is that the epidemic did not attack either Vaghter's young colored man and servant-girl or any of the elderly persons who nursed the sick.

FLIGHT OF THE REFUGEES

JACKSONVILLE PEOPLE HASTENING TO THE CAROLINA MOUNTAINS.

The Outlook Is Gloomy and Those Left Behind Are Almost Disheartened—Yesterday's Record Shows the Death Rate to Be Growing Rapidly, the Total Number to Date Being One Hundred—Subscriptions Coming in Freely from All Sections—A Scare in Alabama.

New cases	59	Deaths	10
Previously reported	684	Previously reported	90
Total to date	743	Total to date	100

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The heavy rains still continue, and this morning it came down in torrents, flooding the streets in several places even with the sidewalks. The effects of these storms can already be seen in the increased death rate. The people are much depressed over the gloomy outlook. More doctors and nurses are needed. The doctors are all overworked and need rest. They are unable to attend to all of the patients. One man last night went to seven different doctors and another one to eight before one could be secured. A committee has been appointed to attend to this special feature, with George Wilson as Chairman.

At noon today the official reports showed fifty-nine cases of fever and ten deaths, as follows: Louis I. Fleming Jr., W. E. Poythress, H. E. Keys, Charles S. Embler, C. A. Keens, Margaret Mase, the Rev. Theodore M. Smith, Carrie Wolf, Maggie Wolf, Annie Griffin, a child. Total cases to date, 743; total deaths, 100. Advices from McClenny state that there are about sixty-five cases there and all the physicians sick but one.

The operators here have all worked nobly, and a movement is on foot to endeavor to have their salaries raised to pay for the arduous work they are doing. Seven are doing the work of thirteen. Not a saloon in Jacksonville is now doing a paying business.

Following are the names of the new cases reported today:

Mrs. A. Smith, Mrs. James Benton, Joseph Moore, Miss A. Ulahan, Miss M. M. Youmans, Miss Youmans, child of Mrs. Youmans, Mrs. William Pittman, two children of Allen Schey, John Mundell, Mrs. E. J. Elliott, Mrs. Lord, child of Mrs. E. J. Elliott, Mrs. A. T. Cazimer, Mrs. Faus, Mrs. Jacob Oikar, Foster Oikar, Miss Julia Martin, T. J. Murphy, Miss Kate Morant, Emma Martin (colored), Mary Roberts, Mrs. Rigley, Miss Fannie Ruchler, Mrs. Elam Weston, Mrs. Eliza Twine (colored), Albert Johnson (colored), B. Bogwell (colored), R. Carter (colored), Ben Robinson, Villie Pilze (colored), J. S. Kent, John Williams, Mrs. Stratton, Mary Stratton, Mrs. Feelig, Henry Williams, E. M. Alger, Miss Doris Reisa, W. M. Harold Tousey, William Tousey, Benny Jones, W. H. Wilson (colored), Samuel Butler (colored), Mr. Clark (colored), Minnie Jackson (colored), Lulu Cuimane, Policeman Jones (colored), Mrs. Steel Hanna Allen (colored), Samuel Johnson (colored), W. H. Drew, Mary J. Bird, Mrs. Jos. C. Williams, Mrs. S. Joiner, George Rohe. Discharged. W. R. Tenn, Ben Williams (colored), William Richardson (colored), W. A. McCann, C. Benedict Rogers, George Storck, James Odressol, Eugene Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Cavines, H. H. Frost, Mrs. Charles Williams and two children, W. H. Kay, Mrs. Ed Williams, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Corwin, George and Frank Corwin, George Cole and wife, Tony Monzalez, J. A. Ritter, Horace Johnson, A. F. Hawley, C. Bonchillan, child of Max Wagner, Mrs. E. G. Whitney, Annie M. Whitney, Florence Whitney, May Whitney, Ida B. Gugal, Emma Gugal, Blanche Amazeen, Arthur Whitney, Charles Moore, Joseph Moore, Mrs. R. L. Skinner, Nellie Kendall, child of M. Merriam, Anna Kouls, Henry S. Ely, Thomas G. McPherson, Mr. Stellmo, Mrs. D. Connolly and two children, Henry Connolly, Mrs. Patridge and child, Pat Kelly, J. R. Ray and wife.

Medical aid and nurses are badly needed. The Executive Committee of the Jacksonville Sanitary Association today voted to extend financial aid to McClenny, as there promise to be funds that can be spared for the purpose, and it is believed the Jacksonville Relief Committee will indorse this action. The Rev. Theodore M. Smith was one of the most efficient members of the Relief Committee. He was a young minister of great zeal and promise. Young Louis Fleming was a nephew of the Democratic candidate for Governor. Among the ill today with fever is Dr. Charles L. Burroughs, one of the most prominent citizens of Jacksonville.

H. G. Prior, a young grocery clerk living at Oakland, a small suburb, committed suicide last night by taking laudanum. His body was found on the street this morning and created quite a sensation. He had been worried over yellow-fever and ended his life to avoid it.

Treasurer Schumacher acknowledges the following contributions today: Mayor of Philadelphia and Chairman of Relief Committee, $2,500. Citizens through Mayor of Newark, N. J., $3,141. Other contributions, about $4,000.

The refugee train finally got off this morning with about 250 people. There had been no general time given for leaving and most of the people seemed entirely lost regarding it. Quite a number gathered at the depot as early as 6 o'clock fully determined to be on time. At 9:30 the train left. It consisted of seven terribly dilapidated and ancient-looking passenger coaches of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Road, and its baggage and combination car. At Camp Perry about seventy-five more will join the party, and Dr. Guiteras will go on through with them. Just before they left the depot here a telegram was received saying that the refugees would be quarantined ten days before being allowed to go elsewhere. To do this effectually the authorities of North Carolina have ordered two companies of State troops there to enforce the quarantine. At the depot several affecting farewells were seen, and as the train glided out the stay-at-homes waved lingering farewells.

The situation today is extremely discouraging. The damp, rainy weather still continues and the death rate increases. It is now seen that the hospital accommodation is inadequate, so great is the number of cases.

The Knights Templars are considering the advisability of establishing other yellow-fever hospitals here. Great improvements are being made at Camp Perry. The colored camp has been removed to one side and a parade formed between it and the white camp. The railroad sectional cottages are being put up as fast as possible, while one of Dickey's portable pavilion barracks is to be put up for the use of ladies exclusively. A large guardhouse is to be built and new and much larger dining halls are being prepared, which will give separate accommodation for blacks and whites.

Surgeon Posey, who was ordered by the Surgeon General to investigate the nature of the Macclenny epidemic, passed through here last night en route to Camp Perry, but he was dumb as an oyster regarding his investigation, having been instructed not to talk to newspaper-men. But it was learned from other sources that there had been some forty cases there and six or seven deaths. A special from Sanderson, this State, says: "Distressing news comes from the town of Macclenny. The cases aggregate eighty. Three deaths occurred today. The names are Mrs. Kearsey, a teacher in St. James' Academy; George Miller, a son of F. O. Miller, the cigar manufacturer; and Mrs. C. Smith. Will Felix of Macclenny has not been expected to live through the day. The town is being depopulated. There is need of nurses, physicians, and supplies." Sanderson today established a rigid quarantine against all infected points in the county and State. This was not contemplated, but was necessary for self-protection. Sanderson is clear of all sickness whatever. Business is prostrated and great excitement prevails. All trains pass through the station at full speed. All communication is cut off. They have wired the Surgeon General to place a cordon around the Town of Macclenny.

They Want a Competent Man.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 12.—The following dispatch was sent today:

MAXWELL HOUSE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 12. —*To His Excellency, President Grover Cleveland, Washington:* The Executive Committees of the State Boards of Health of Tennessee and Kentucky, in conference assembled, in view of the fact that the administration of sanitary affairs in Florida has failed to inspire confidence in our health officers and people, respectfully suggest that a competent and experienced health officer be placed in charge there. Dr. Joseph Holt of New Orleans is such a man in our opinion, and would restore confidence in the South and Southwest.

J. D. PLUNKETT, M. D.,
Chairman Executive Committee Tennessee State Board of Health.
PINCKNEY THOMPSON, M. D.,
Chairman Executive Committee Kentucky State Board of Health.

Miss Barton's Subscription.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—Miss Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross Association, has made a private subscription of $1,000 in aid of the yellow-fever sufferers.

"The Tribune's" Receipts for the Sufferers.

THE TRIBUNE acknowledges the receipt of the following amounts for the benefit of yellow-fever sufferers:

F. D. Paradise	$ 5.00
J. S. Hanna	5.00
M. H. Schmulits	5.00
Mrs. Col. Webster	20.00
Previously acknowledged:	
R. R. Mason	5.00
Alden Gall	25.00
P. West	5.00
Anonymous	1.00
Mrs. Charles Mudell	5.00
Total	$ 76.00
Remitted to the Relief Committee at Jacksonville, Fla	30.00
Total received to date	$106.00

The Y. M. C. A. Solicits Subscriptions.

The President of the Young Men's Christian Association of Jacksonville, Fla., who is also a member of the Citizens' Relief Committee, has made an appeal to the Chicago association for help for the fever stricken city.

The association there is putting forth strenuous efforts to care for the young men who are victims of the plague. In this work of love the association sadly feels the lack of money to furnish the necessary comforts, and would appreciate any assistance which the members and friends of the Chicago association might feel inclined to render.

Of a total population of 135,777 8,405 are reported as without means. Money, medicine, food, clothing, shelter, tents, and means of transportation from the city are greatly needed.

Subscriptions forwarded to the association building, No. 148 Madison street, payable to J. L. Houghteling, Treasurer, will be gladly acknowledged and immediately forwarded. It is hoped that members and friends of the association will make a generous response to this call for help.

The Mayor's List of Donations.

The Mayor has received additional subscriptions to the yellow-fever fund of $10 from Mrs. F. B. Smith and $100 from Drake, Parker & Co. The money is coming in slowly, considering the pressing nature of the occasion, and it is hoped that the city will do much better than it has so far shown a disposition to do.

MARRIAGE OF SOCIETY PEOPLE.

Miss Helen McNally Wedded to Mr. Alexander B. Belford.

At the residence of Andrew McNally, No. 534 North Park avenue, at 7:30 last evening, Alexander B. Belford and Helen McNally were married by the Rev. W. J. Petrie of the Church of Our Savior. They were attended by the bride's sisters, Misses Bessie and Nannie. Only the members of the family and a few intimate friends were present at the ceremony. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. James Clark, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Gartz, Miss Highland, Mr. and Mrs. James McNally, Mr. and Mrs. Fred McNally, and Miss Belle Carpenter. After the ceremony the house was thrown open to about 200 guests. The bride and groom received in the north parlor under a bell of white roses supported by an arch of roses. The room was decorated with smilax, ferns, and roses in great profusion. A canopy of flowers led to the conservatory of tropical plants which looked on a beautifully decorated table covered with refreshments. In the centre of the table was a great basket of American Beauties and on the mantel and sideboard were banks of flowers. The bride's robe was of white faille duchesse point lace, cut square at the neck. In her hair she wore a cluster of diamonds, the gift of the groom. The bridesmaids wore robes of blue bolting cloth and yellow china silk, and carried large bouquets to match. The bride and groom will live at the Richelieu until their house at No. 832 North Park avenue, the gift of the bride's parents, is ready for occupancy. Among the guests at the reception were Mr. and Mrs. Reiman of Asbury Park, N. J., Mr. and Mrs. E. Lange of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Burrows of Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. John Loveslow of Santa Barbara, Cal., Col. and Mrs. S. A. Johnson of Topeka, Kas., Dr. and Mrs. J. Hawkes of New York, Mrs. Ben Atha of Newark, N. J., Miss Amie Russell of Meriden, Conn., R. T. Crane and the Misses Crane, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman J. Gage, Mr. and Mrs. William Penn Nixon, and Col. Donn Piatt.

OTHER WEDDINGS.

Miss Bessie L. Palmer, youngest daughter of Henry Palmer, a cousin of William J. McGarigle, was married last evening at 8 o'clock to Mr. W. B. Sale. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's father, No. 414 Park avenue, and was performed by the Rev. Thomas E. Greene. The groom is a boot and shoe merchant at Louisville, Ky., where the couple will make their home after a short Eastern trip.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Lockwood Rose, daughter of Ambrose Rose, and Mr. Theodore L. Wilson occurred last evening at the Church of the Epiphany, the Rev. T. N. Morrison Jr. officiating. The ushers were Messrs. Alfred T. Rose, Fred H. Page, Fred Killmer, and H. S. Lockwood. The best man was Mr. W. H. Rose, a brother of the bride. The bridesmaids were Miss Gertrude Rose and Miss Ruth Johnson. After the ceremony a reception was held at the house of the bride, No. 57 North Ashland avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson will make their home in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Miss Emma Martha Reynolds and Mr. Edward P. Rogers of Chicago were married last evening at the First Congregational Church. The Rev. W. A. Lloyd performed the ceremony. Miss Rose Selfridge and Miss Lottie Reynolds were bridesmaids and Mr. Henry J. Bate groomsman. The ushers were Edward K. H. Pease, Otto J. Bennett, Edward Holsaty, and I. L. Irving. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. William Reynolds, on Ravenswood Park.

A Quarrel Over a Woman.

Joe Farmer, a saloonkeeper at No. 180 West Lake street, and Patrick Conroy met early in the evening in a disreputable house on Clinton street, and became involved in a dispute over an inmate of the place. About 9:20 p. m. Farmer was standing near the bar in Thomas McCarle's saloon, at Halsted street and Waldo place, when Conroy entered and they came to blows. Farmer shot Conroy in the left side and then made his escape. The wounded man's chances of recovery are small. Both men are well known to the police. They have been arrested on charges of robbery. Farmer was captured about 1:30 this morning at No. 221 Wabansia avenue and is locked up.

Shot Himself with Fatal Effect.

At 2 o'clock this morning an unknown man committed suicide by shooting himself three times in the left breast at the foot of Cedar street on the lake shore.

THE PROPOSED "L" ROADS

WEST-SIDERS MEET TO DISCUSS RAPID TRANSIT.

Supporters of the West Chicago Company Advocate the Superiority of Their Favorite Organization—Mr. Yerkes and the North Side Cable System Made the Subject of Some Caustic Criticisms—Appointment of a Committee—Meeting of the Directors of the Consolidated.

The question of rapid transit for the West Side was discussed in a most interesting manner at a well attended meeting last night at the Princess Opera House. The meeting was in response to a call issued by the West Chicago Rapid Transit Company. A. M. Wright acted as Chairman and ex-Ald. Kerr as Secretary. The meeting was the first public demonstration that has been held since February, and the interest manifested was an indication that the citizens of that section of the town are awake to the necessity of doing something.

John P. Sherwood made a statement of the work accomplished. He gave a brief review of the inception of the company. After a careful examination a committee had recommended the adoption of a system with upright posts at the curb line, supporting iron and steel trusses, on which should be constructed a double track road. It was also decided to increase the capital stock to $6,000,000, an amount sufficient to construct and equip twelve miles of road.

"It gives me great pleasure to be able to announce," said Mr. Sherwood, "that this amount of stock has substantially been all subscribed. [Loud applause.] By hard, earnest work we have secured the right of way on Randolph street, Bryan place, and Lake street west to Garfield Park, and on Ogden avenue to Douglas Park. On these streets we have secured nearly 40,000 feet of frontage—more than the one-half required by law. [Applause.] The law contemplates that when this is done the City Council shall grant a right of way. The ordinance is now before the Council. If it acts favorably work will be commenced at once and in a much shorter time than you would suppose we will have the road in operation. The surface roads are doing all they can to stop the consummation of this plan. They have fabricated reports intended to prejudice the people, and have concocted schemes to frustrate the building of any elevated road. We now insist that the Council shall pass the ordinance and allow us to give the people the rapid transit they demand."

YERKES GIVEN A SCORING.

Thomas B. Bryan was called to the platform and made a speech in which he scored the Philadelphia syndicate and their alleged confederates in the most emphatic manner.

"I desire to touch on the obstructive measures we have had to contend with. I had a vague idea of this company when first approached by one of its projectors. I owned several thousand feet along the line of the proposed route and represented men who owned more. I became satisfied that the men forming the West Chicago Rapid Transit Company meant business, and I went to New York and made a most thorough study of elevated roads and their effect on abutting property. I was satisfied and signed the petition. The richest woman in the United States heard of the scheme and sent her Chicago agent orders to sign at once. She knew from experience the effect on her property on Sixth avenue, New York City.

"Five hundred thousand people of Chicago have been submitting to a system of intramural travel that knows no parallel in the history of modern civilization. The curse laid on this city by the street railroad king of Philadelphia cannot be removed except by most persistent work. This champion of Eastern trusts and syndicates, when asked by a reporter about elevated roads for Chicago, exclaimed in fine scorn: 'Elevated road for Chicago! Preposterous! Elevated road for Chicago! Nonsense!' He then goes on to explain that it could not be made to pay." Continuing, Mr. Bryan said: "Oh, that the depth of cunning and world of iniquity that are stored up in that trust could be made known to every citizen of Chicago! An answer to their sharp practice would be given which would suppress them forever.

"I hope that a man named Hannahs is in the room. When in New York I received a letter from him calling attention to his road and giving the names of prominent Chicago people as indorsers. He referred me to leading New York engineers. I called on them. The first engineer smiled when I told him my business. 'You will excuse me,' he said, 'I prefer not to talk about Mr. Hannahs.' The second engineer made statements about Mr. Hannahs and his connections that I will not repeat here. I telegraphed Senator Farwell who wired me back that he had nothing to do with Mr. Hannahs or his invention, and certainly was not a director in his company. So much for Hannahs. I will not say a word against the Meigs system. There are merits in it, and I hope the inventor will get all the reward he deserves. We now come to Mr. Onderdonk. You should be able to see through the scheme that is back of Mr. Onderdonk. Don't let us have any more trusts if we can help it. Will you take warning from the 'alley scheme' of the South Side? Do you not see that this Onderdonk plan bears all the earmarks of the alley scheme? What have its projectors done? Not a foot of ground have they purchased nor a right of way have they secured. The railroad interests benefited can afford to lose the $100,000 deposited 'with a string tied to it!' Will you crush the attempt to work a similar 'racket' on the West Side or will you foster it? The time has come when the honest, law-abiding, tax-paying citizens of Chicago should arise and say to the cormorant trusts and syndicates of the East, 'Hands off! Stand back! Not another foot shall you go forward!'"

THE CABLE RIDICULED.

Mr. Bryan drew a ludicrous picture of the North Side cable system, its cars crawling along with a broken-down team of street-car horses a block ahead and another a block behind. He claimed that the Onderdonk plan was intended for the Council to revise and exercise pretended vigilance on, the final intention being to rush it through and fill the eyes of the citizens with dust, behind which Yerkes and his crowd could hide. It was an almost exact counterpart, he claimed, of the South Side alley scheme. Trusts were planted all over it, and the people should crush it out of existence.

Judge Tuthill followed in a red hot speech in favor of the immediate passage of the ordinance. The delay was an outrage on progressive Chicago. Hundreds of lives had been lost through exposure on the miserable cars now in use. Short speeches were made by several others and a motion made to have a committee appointed to urge the passage of the ordinance before the Council Committee of Streets and Alleys (West). This passed and the meeting appointed the following and instructed Chairman Wright to increase it to 100: Judge Tuthill, Chairman; J. H. Bowie, Capt. Higgie, Marshall Carter, William McGregor, W. W. Woodard, C. H. Jordan, John Hoffmann, J. M. Hildenboro, R. M. Martin, Judge Henry Booth, J. L. Fulton, Alexander Moody, W. H. Garrison, David Baine, E. E. Stone, Charles E. Hyde, F. E. Henshaw, B. A. Eckhart, W. E. Gibson, Emos Slocson, John Oliver, Judge Prendergast, Gen. O. L. Mann, Jacob Beidler, John Sorv, John Sulter, Dr. Ingalls, and M. McCanley.

A motion was passed extending a vote of thanks to THE TRIBUNE for the work done in behalf of rapid transit, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE "CONSOLIDATED" COMPANY.

Meeting of the Board of Directors—The Condition of Affairs.

The directors of the Consolidated Rapid Transit & Elevated Railroad of Chicago held a meeting yesterday at the offices of the company in the Brother Jonathan Building on Sherman street. There were present James D. Smith, President; Gen. P. J. Clancey, James Jourdan, R. A. Hazard, George C. Barclay, John W. Morris, John H. Clough, John D. Jennings, and Charles H. Fargo. The resignation of C. Ellers was accepted and John B. Drake elected to the vacancy.

It was announced at the meeting that the consent of all the property-owners on State street had been obtained for the proposed road, and that an ordinance from the City Council was all that was required before commencing operations. The financial details of the scheme have all been perfected, and on the necessary authority being obtained from the Council the plans are in such shape that orders for the iron will at once be given the mills, and preparations for actual work on the street will be begun. The proposed road will be built on girders spanning State street from curb to curb. A double line of tracks immediately over the present cable road will be built, and it is expected that the inconvenience and disfigurement of the street will thus be reduced to a minimum. The directors profess to regard the alley-road proposition as of no consequence, the cost of constructing such a road being in their opinion so enormous as to be practically prohibitory.

The petition for an ordinance is already before the City Council, and action is expected in the course of a week or two.

A HYDE PARK MYSTERY.

Edward Hubbard's Body Fished from the Lake—A Friend Arrested.

Shortly after midnight last Saturday night Edward Hubbard of No. 5103 Sherman street, Town of Lake, and a friend, Levi Laskey, residing on Root street near State street, left the former's home for a fishing trip at the foot of Fifty-seventh street. They departed at that unseasonable hour in order to arrive at the fishing grounds about daylight. At noon the next day Laskey returned home without his companion. Mrs. Hubbard immediately became alarmed at her husband's unexplained absence, and instituted a search for him but without success. Laskey maintained that he had parted with Hubbard at a saloon at Hyde Park near the corner of Lake avenue and Fifty-fifth street, and that he did not go fishing at all with Hubbard. Yesterday morning the latter's body floated ashore at the foot of Sixty-sixth street. It was taken to the Hyde Park morgue and the Coroner notified. He will hold an inquest today.

Mrs. Hubbard visited the Hyde Park Police Station in the afternoon and held a lengthy conversation with Capt. Hunt. The woman stated that since her husband's disappearance she had seen Laskey but once—when she had gone to him and asked for news concerning Hubbard's actions the night the two went fishing. Mrs. Hubbard declared that Laskey had acted in a queer way during the last week, and she felt that he knew more than he had told.

Capt. Hunt accordingly deemed it advisable to place Laskey in custody. He was found at his home and conveyed to the Hyde Park Police Station. To a reporter last night the prisoner told a straightforward story of the doings of himself and companion Saturday night. He said: "Hubbard and I have always been the best of friends. We were fellow-workmen as carpenters, at a building at the corner of Fifty-first and Halsted streets all last week. Saturday night Hubbard asked me to go fishing with him, as we had previously done. We had several drinks on the way to Hyde Park, and at the corner of Lake avenue and Fifty-fifth street we became separated. Thinking he had gone on ahead, I went to the pier, but saw nothing of Hubbard. I think he wandered down to the Fifty-fifth street pier, drank too much of the quart of whisky which he had with him, and fell into the lake."

Laskey will be held until Capt. Hunt further investigates the case.

DAKIN'S "DANDER" IS UP.

He Purposes Trying to Make It Warm for Mr. Tolman.

Thomas Dakin, proprietor of the Adams House, is of the opinion that D. H. Tolman of the "Chicago Trust Savings Bank," an institution not unknown to fame, has taken him into camp. Not content with bringing suit for $5,000 damages, he is out with a more personal, requesting persons who have had or continue to have dealings with Tolman or "The Midland Company," to call upon him for the purpose of hearing something to their advantage.

Dakin says that at Tolman's solicitation he took ten shares of $150 each in the Midland Company, which is organized for the purpose of guaranteeing commercial paper, and gave ten notes payable monthly, Tolman, he claims, guaranteeing 10 per cent within thirty days and offering to give him dollar for dollar for his stock at any time. He paid four notes and then for a special reason demanded that Tolman take his stock "dollar for dollar." Tolman refused. Dakin offered $150 to get out. Tolman again refused. He put the case in the hands of

WO FOR THE MUGWUMPS.

GOV. HILL NOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION AT BUFFALO.

New York Democrats Have No Fears of the Independent Element—The Candidate's Administration Fully Indorsed—Approval of the "High License" and "Pure Ballot" Vetoes—Gov. Ames Renominated in Massachusetts—Conventions in Other States.

DAVID B. HILL..... Governor
EDWARD F. JONES ..... Lieutenant Governor
CLINTON GRAY..... Judge Court of Appeals

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Hill, Jones, and Gray; that is the State ticket which the Democrats have placed in nomination. If anything were needed to show the strength and thorough organization of the Hill faction in New York State that lack was supplied by today's Democratic convention. That the Cleveland men were and are afraid of Hill is an old story; that that fear would degenerate into absolute cowardice had not been suspected. But it did, and Hill is acknowledged to have the upper hand in New York State politics. The proceedings of the State convention have made him such. Nothing shows Hill's favor and Cleveland's weakness in this State so much as the absolute squelching of real Cleveland sentiment among the delegates. On the surface everything has been of the most harmonious order, honors have been divided, everybody has been cheered, and everything has gone through according to the program laid out by the Hill men. The latter have carried a chip on their collective shoulder, and, though they have said nothing about it, President Cleveland's friends knew it was there, and they knew, and had known for some weeks, that they had not the courage to knock it off or even look at it with both eyes. A curious complication that cropped out is this: If at the November election both the Nation and the State go Democratic the party at the expiration of Cleveland's term, having been in power for eight years, will have so far strengthened itself that, having already twice had the nomination for President, and being no more on the list of doubtful States, the party will no longer look for the Presidential candidate here. Now, if Hill could be elected by 25,000 votes more than Mr. Cleveland, and Mr. Cleveland defeated, New York would not only continue to be regarded as in the doubtful list, but Hill would be regarded as the only man who could carry it. This would result in sending the nomination here again at the expiration of four years and in the selection of Gov. Hill or his successor, who on the theory above referred to might be Mr. Whitney, as the only possible candidate for the Presidency who could carry New York. Of course this implies the throwing away of the Electoral ticket by the Hill men, an event that is not impossible if their leaders are to be believed.

This convention has been one of officeholders. That the Republicans were in power in the State and the Nation the Democratic papers were horrified if they discovered a sprinkling of Federal and State officials at the Republican State conventions and they condemned the presence of such officials in the most bitter language, while this assembly was full of them. It was with bad grace in many quarters that Gen. Jones was accorded a renomination. It has long been thought that he did not pay enough of the freight carried by the Democratic State Committee, even if he did pay all the freight on scales sold by him. It is probably for that reason more than any other that a movement was originated by the County Democracy of New York to put upon the ticket J. Hampden Robb of New York, a former member of the General Assembly, and also an original member of the Niagara Falls Commission. Mr. Robb is known to have no pleasant feelings toward President Cleveland. Gov. Hill's friends were anxious recently for the selection of a new State Committee in order that there might be no chance that the Governor would be sold out by the President. But the complete surrender of the convention by the Cleveland men so reassured the Hill men that they were willing to let the committee remain just as it was elected last May. These and other little things show that the apparent harmony existing today is more apparent than real.

The convention was rushed through in the most perfunctory manner. It took just three-quarters of an hour to effect a temporary organization, and business tonight was transacted so that the Tammany men could leave for home at 10 o'clock. In preparing the platform the committee had nothing to do but to follow the lines laid down by Gov. Hill in his message to the Legislature and his vetoes. If anything has been made more plain than another by today's ratification by the convention of the will of the bosses it was that while the knives of the two factions are sheathed they are ground to razor-like edges, are loose in their sheaths, and only the slightest provocation is needed to open a deadly war.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS.

It was 12:30 o'clock when Edward Murphy of Troy, Chairman of the State Committee, stepped forward on the platform amid cheers and called the convention to order. He announced that by direction of the State Committee he nominated as temporary officers George Raines of Monroe as Chairman; Charles E. Detrest, as Secretary; and Thomas F. Gilrow, William E. Delaney, and Joseph E. Newberger, as Reading Secretaries. They were unanimously elected. The usual committees were appointed, after which a recess was taken.

Upon reassembling this evening D. Cady Herrick of Albany was made Permanent Chairman. Referring to Mr. Cleveland and his Administration, Mr. Herrick said: "Some of us were so accustomed to see the platform and pledges of the dominant party broken after election that we thought that the regular and proper thing; and when for ourselves or our friends we sought place and found the law and the pledges of the party standing in the way we were both surprised and grieved to find that the Administration we had chosen insisted on keeping its pledges and enforcing the law. Then, too, some of us had become so accustomed to criticise and oppose the Administration that we kept it up, even when it did come to be our own Administration. We could not at once break loose from the life-long habit of being 'against the Government.' [Laughter and applause.] But," added the speaker, "we are no longer 'the fierce, the unterrified Democracy,' but the sober, staid, conservative Democracy, made so by the responsibilities of power and public trust, and we appeal to the people to say if their responsibilities have not been well met and those trusts faithfully fulfilled."

PLANKS OF THE PLATFORM.

Following Mr. Herrick the Committee on Resolutions presented the platform.

In the first plank the St. Louis candidates and platform are indorsed; the President's letter of acceptance is commended as an elaboration of what the New York Democracy believe and feel.

The second plank hails "with patriotic satisfaction the bold, aggressive, and statesmanlike message of President Cleveland upon the fisheries question, vindicating the rights and proclaiming anew the dignity of American citizenship. We congratulate our country in that it has a President who, knowing the right, dares maintain it."

The third plank commends the efforts of the President to enforce the laws relative to imported contract labor and recommends a thorough revision of the laws so as to exclude criminals and paupers from abroad. The Chinese bill is indorsed and its approval by the Senate is demanded. "We condemn the Republican majority of the United States Senate," runs the language of the platform, "for its hostility to the labor measures which were passed by the House of Representatives in March and April of 1888, and which have failed to receive even consideration by the Republican branch of the legislature."

The fourth plank reads:

We maintain that combinations of capital, commonly called trusts, are conspiracies which limit production, fix the price of commodities regardless of the cost of production, and reduce the wages of labor, crush out the smaller independent dealers, and strangle competition. These conspiracies are not private affairs; they are matters of Governmental concern. We demand legislation to prevent such combinations, and we condemn the last Republican Legislature for defeating all legislation for the suppression of these trusts and monopolies, alike repugnant to the common law and dangerous to the prosperity of a free people.

The fifth plank bears upon the liquor question in this State. High license legislation of recent sessions is characterized and denounced as "variable, defective, and hypocritical legislation of Republican Legislatures upon the liquor question, much of which was clearly inconsistent, not honestly designed or calculated to aid the cause of temperance, but intended only to mislead the people and for political effect."

Plank six at the outset favors purity of elections and at the close condemns the Saxton electoral purity bill vetoed last winter by Gov. Hill. The bill is condemned as having been "unconstitutional, grossly defective, clearly impracticable, and otherwise objectionable, and which would therefore have failed to accomplish the reform desired." A reenumeration of the State is demanded, a constitutional convention is urged, home rule for cities is advocated, legislation to prevent food adulteration is asked, and all labor measures in future are indorsed.

The ninth plank demands franchise at the Soldiers' Home for its inmates; the tenth favors maintenance of the canals. Employment of convicts without competition with free labor is favored; to Parnell and Gladstone is extended the moral support of the party; and the last planks indorse Gov. Hill's Administration, condemn his enemies, and congratulate the Democracy of the land upon bright prospects of National party success.

NOMINATING THE CANDIDATES.

After adoption of the platform Daniel N. Lockwood, who nominated Mr. Cleveland, took the stage and made a speech, which closed with the renomination of Gov. Hill. When Mr. Lockwood mentioned the name of David B. Hill both the audience and the delegates rose to their feet and cheered wildly, waving hats, bandanas, and flags. When Mr. Lockwood could again make himself heard he moved that the nomination of David B. Hill for Governor be made by acclamation. He gave way, however, to permit District Attorney John R. Fellows and Gen. Roger A. Pryor of New York to second the nomination. The nomination was then declared unanimous, and there was a sound of wild applause and a scene of frantic delight.

Lieut. Gov. Jones was nominated next by acclamation. Clinton Gray was named for Judge of the Court of Appeals, and the convention adjourned.

HILL RENOMINATED.

The Carter Harrison of New York for a Second Term—How It Will Hurt Cleveland.

New York *Times* (Mug.): The worst result of the renomination of Gov. Hill will be that it will afford a rational basis for the objection that many worthy people entertain to voting for a Democratic candidate for any office.

What will be proved by the renomination of Hill is that the Democratic party in this State is given over to the control of the worst element in it. The liquor dealing support of Gov. Hill is by no means confined to his own party. "Republican saloonkeepers" are as confident as Democratic saloonkeepers of receiving from him "the protection to which they are entitled." But, however numerous the Republican saloonkeepers may be, the liquor party in this State is undoubtedly the Democratic party.

One need not be by any means a Prohibitionist to recognize that it is a most mischievous and dangerous condition of things in which one disreputable trade is allowed to dictate the policy of one of the great parties. That is what the liquor trade has done with the Democratic party in New York, and it is equally plain both that it is high time to diminish this dangerous power and that any effective measure to this end can be carried only by the defeat of that party. That is the issue in this State, and there is no reason why it should in any way be complicated with the issue in the Nation or why any citizen should have any scruple about supporting both Cleveland and Miller and opposing both Hiscock and Hill.

The issue has been so pointed by the candidates that it is impossible to overlook it. On the one hand, it is manifest that Hill's sole claim to renomination is his consistent subserviency to the liquor interest, and his special following is composed of the liquor-dealers, for those of his adherents who support him because they hate Cleveland are scarcely worth reckoning. His veto of the High License bill is the one act of his career that excites anybody's enthusiasm. On the other hand, Mr. Miller, the Republican candidate, by his own course during the canvass, and especially by his manly speech at Little Valley Saturday, has taken ground much stronger than the ground taken in the plank of the Republican State platform that deals with the liquor traffic. He has pledged himself to approve and to promote a measure of restriction such as Gov. Hill vetoed, and even a much more radical measure. If he is elected we may look forward with reasonable confidence to a change in the law that will so impair the power of the saloon in politics that it will not again be possible for the saloons to name the candidate of either party for the Governorship. If Hill is reelected it will be hopeless to look for any change in the law in the direction of public order and good morals.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

Ames Renominated for Governor on a Platform Favoring "Submission."

OLIVER AMES..... Governor
J. Q. A. BRACKETT..... Lieutenant Governor
HENRY B. PIERCE..... Secretary of State
CHARLES K. LADD..... Auditor of State
A. J. WATERMAN..... Attorney General
GEORGE A. MARDEN..... Treasurer of State
GEORGE D. ROBINSON, WILLIAM F. DRAPER } ..... Electors at Large

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The Republican State Convention met here today, and was largely attended by the leading representatives of the party from all sections of the State. The gathering was an enthusiastic and harmonious one. The fact that it was Presidential year, and the recent victories in Maine and Vermont were partial reasons for the unusual interest, but chief were the expected contests over the Gubernatorial and Treasury nominations. Massachusetts Republicans have for some years accorded their Governors three terms. There has been a protest in certain quarters at this custom, and this year the friends of Gen. William F. Draper, an extensive Hopedale woolen manufacturer, determined to put the matter to a test. Gen. Draper's friends practically withdrew his name last evening, reserving it for another year, but decided to take a test vote in the convention. Then there were four aspirants for the State Treasurership, Mr. Beard, the present Treasurer declining renomination. So in all these was what is unusual in a Massachusetts Republican convention—a contest. Dr. F. D. Burden, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, called the convention to order and made a brief but ringing address. His call as to whether the convention had "Heard the news from Maine" excited wild applause on floor and gallery. John D. Long acted as Permanent Chairman, Mr. Frederick Greenhalge of Lowell presented the name of Gen. Draper to the convention, and Gen. N. P. Banks that of Gov. Ames. Gov. Ames was renominated on the first ballot, the vote standing: Ames, 859; Draper, 290; J. K. C. Sleeper, 1. Mr. Greenhalge moved that Gov. Ames' nomination be made unanimous as soon as the result was known, and the first contest was settled without a trace of bad feeling. Lieut. Gov. Brackett, Secretary of State Pierce, Auditor Ladd, and Attorney General Waterman were all unanimously renominated by acclamation. There were four candidates for Treasurer, George A. Marden, W. E. Blunt, J. A. Dresser, and E. C. Milliken. The first ballot resulted in the choice of Mr. Marden. Mr. Marden is editor of the Lowell *Courier*, has served in both branches of the Legislature, and is known for his business sagacity. Ex-Gov. George D. Robinson of Chicopee and Gen. William F. Draper of Hopedale were unanimously nominated for Presidential Electors at Large. The Committee on Resolutions, through its Chairman, Charles H. Allen, reported as follows:

Face to face with a great National political struggle more important in its bearings upon our industrial system, American dignity, prosperity, and glory than any election for twenty years, fresh from an experience of nearly four years of Democratic incapacity and inefficiency in the management of public affairs, culminating in a monstrous proposition calculated to break down our industries and degrade our labor, the Republicans of Massachusetts, assembled in convention, reaffirm their devotion to the principles of the great National Republican party.

We believe that, however betrayed, misrepresented, and intentionally misunderstood, that party has a right to claim for all the principles of high morality, far-seeing and conscientious statesmanship, the development of which in National and State affairs has led to a marvelous prosperity of the people and an unparalleled and unapproached National progress. We believe that the people—"the plain people" of Abraham Lincoln—have never for a moment lost faith in that party, and today wherever intelligence, divorced from personalities and narrow prejudices, guides that party stands as the monument of sound, conservative, and judicious statesmanship.

Realizing that much has already been accomplished in the general line of progressive legislation by the Republican party in the past, we turn our faces to the present and present to the voters of the old Commonwealth our platform for the present condition of affairs.

We recognize in the approaching election the importance of the issue of protection to American industries, and we uncompromisingly assert our adherence to the American idea of a collection of revenue, so levied as to be of greatest help to the development of American enterprises and elevation of American labor. The ideal Commonwealth is that which is peopled, governed, and adorned by workmen. We, therefore, insist upon that protective policy which shall keep the American market for American labor, prevent the wages of her workingmen from being degraded by the competition of the pauper or the slave below the standard which shall enable them to enjoy the comforts and leisure which are becoming and essential to American citizenship. Closely interwoven with the question of protection is the system of undervaluation and false invoicing now carried on by foreign agents on this side of the ocean, demoralizing and ruining our foreign business, swindling our workingmen, practicing fraud and dishonesty upon our manufacturers, and violating our customs laws—a system which has attained such monstrous proportions as to have become a serious menace to our business interests and to demand immediate supervision and correction. Under this system of undervaluation and in substantial violation of law the foreign trade is warehousing in our large seaboard cities and manufacturing in Europe. Its agents are debauching our customs, forcing an unfair competition, and thus attempting to break down our industries. Merchants, workingmen, and all good citizens may join with us in demanding a correction of this great commercial wrong, a return to specific duties wherever practicable, and the enactment of such legislation as shall rescue our tariff laws from such misconstruction and protect the people against dishonest practices now prevailing.

It is notorious that the treasury of the Democratic party is largely replenished from the profits of the liquor saloon, the counsels of the party largely directed by it, and the active working forces of the Democratic party made up of the men who are connected with it; while the influence of the church and the home, to which the Republican party looks for its trust, is opposed by it. It was natural that the statutes passed by the last Legislature, designed to restrain and suppress the traffic in intoxicating drinks, should have received the almost unanimous support of the Republican members and the almost unanimous opposition of the Democrats.

We approve the action of the Legislature and repeat the resolution of the Republican Convention that year: "That, believing that the whole question has reached a position where it demands settlement, we favor the submission to the people of an amendment to our Constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors as a beverage," and in order to accomplish this we call upon all who are opposed to the political control of the grogshop to unite with the Republican party in securing the election of Senators and Representatives who will vote for the submission of this amendment and further legislation in accordance with this declaration.

We invite all voters of their country to contrast the brave foreign policy of the Republican party, inspired by upholding American rights which compelled Great Britain to cease giving aid to rebellion, to apologize for her wrong-doing, and to make compensation as a defendant; which required Louis Napoleon to evacuate Mexico and compelled nearly every first-class power of Europe to renounce the old doctrine of perpetual allegiance and let our citizens alone—contrast such a policy and the timid diplomacy of the present Executive of the administration, which for three and a half years—nearly the whole term of its life—has suffered gross wrong and insult to the fishermen of the United States and to its flag in British waters, which has ignored, pocketed, for which, but for a Republican Senate, would have utterly surrendered the rights and honor of the country, cannot now save its credit by a deathbed repentance or inspire new confidence by a little bluster within two months of election.

We pledge ourselves to such wise expenditures for the public schools as to render them the best places for the instruction of our youth and to steady resistance to any plan of public aid to sectarian schools.

We believe in the equal rights of all men under the law; in the same restrictive legislation for monopolies, corporations, and trusts of every description as govern and control the humblest citizen, and in the immediate reform and better enforcement of our naturalization laws, an honest ballot throughout the country, as the only interpretation of the popular will; in an impartial suffrage; in the payment of every honest debt of the Government wherever contracted; in the amnesty and just pension law embodying in the statute the generous gratitude of a warm-hearted people to the veteran soldier; in the exemption of the civil service from partisan spoliation. To the solution of these great questions in which they will bear so large a part, we welcome the young men of this State and invite them to an increasing share in the honors and responsibilities which citizenship ought to confer.

We heartily approve and most cordially recommend the platform adopted by the National Republican party at its National Convention in Chicago in June of this year, and pledge our earnest support to the National candidates of the party, convinced that in the statesman and the soldier, the honest and able Christian gentleman, Benjamin Harrison, and in the sound financier and legislator, Levi P. Morton, the party offers for election and commends itself to the voters of this country who desire a safe, economical, and honest Administration of National affairs.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

BAY STATE PROHIBITIONISTS.

They Nominate a Complete Ticket and Adopt the Regulation Platform.

WILLIAM H. EARLE..... Governor
JOHN BASCOM..... Lieutenant Governor
HENRY A. SMITH..... Secretary of State
JOHN K. FISHER..... Treasurer of State
ALLEN COFFIN..... Attorney General
EDMOND M. STOWE..... Auditor of State
JAMES H. ROBERTSON, JOHN BLACK..... } Presidential Elect's

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 12.—The Prohibitionists of Massachusetts opened their State convention in Mechanics' Hall at 11 o'clock today. The resolutions adopted demand that District Attorneys shall be appointed by the Supreme Court Judges, because it had been found in the experience of the courts that the mingling of civil and criminal business in the hands of District Attorneys and the making of these offices elective had operated to the disadvantage of the Commonwealth. They demand the unconditional abandonment of revenue, municipal, State, and National, from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks—not with reference to the surplus in the Treasury, nor for the relief of the liquor manufacturer, dealer, or drinker, but for the readier suppression of the traffic and to put an end to the political scandal of deriving a revenue from the degradation and vices of the people. Duties on imports adequate to the needs of the Government are favored, as well as generous pensions, Sunday laws, woman suffrage, and a host of minor reforms.

Nominations were then made thus: Governor, William H. Earle of Worcester; Lieutenant Governor, John Bascom of Williamstown; Secretary of State, Henry S. Smith of Williamsburg; Treasurer and Receiver General, John N. Fisher of Attleboro; Attorney General, Allen Coffin of Nantucket; Auditor, Edmond M. Stowe of Hudson; Presidential Electors, James H. Robertson of Cambridge and John Black of Springfield.

COLORADO DEMOCRATS.

The Second Day Results in the Choice of a Ticket and Adoption of a Platform.

T. M. PATTERSON..... Governor
J. A. PORTER..... Lieutenant Governor
AMOS G. HENDERSON..... Treasurer of State
WILLIAM R. ERHARDT..... Secretary of State
LEOPOLD MEYERS..... Auditor of State
J. M. ABBOTT..... Attorney General
M. B. GERRY, A. J. RISING..... } Judges Supreme Court
THOMAS MACON..... Congressman
C. J. HUGHES JR., J. M. S. EAGAN..... } Presidential Electors
L. HARM..... }

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 12.—On the reassembling of the Democratic State Convention this morning T. M. Patterson was nominated for Governor by acclamation. The ticket was then completed, as follows: J. A. Porter of La Plata, Lieutenant Governor; Amos G. Henderson of Lake, State Treasurer; Secretary of State, Wm. R. Erhardt of Boulder; Auditor, Leopold Meyers of Saguache; Attorney General, J. M. Abbott of Washington; Judges of Supreme Court, M. B. Gerry and A. J. Rising; Congressman, Thomas Macon, Cañon City; Presidential Electors, J. M. S. Eagan, C. J. Hughes Jr., and L. Harm.

The platform, which is quite lengthy, congratulates the Nation upon the return to power of the Democratic party and the subsequent integrity of the Administration of Grover Cleveland. It indorses the platform of the National Convention; demands the free coining of silver and the immediate enactment of laws to protect the laboring-men against the importation of Chinese and pauper contract labor. It favors the reduction of the tariff and liberal pensions to soldiers and sailors of the late war, denounces fraudulent monopolies, trusts, and combines, and asks for laws for their abatement.

Laying a Corner-Stone.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Several thousand people attended the laying of the corner-stone of the Young Men's Christian Association building today. Addresses were made by Gov. Larrabee and the Rev. Mr. Marshall, President of Coe College. The corner-stone was laid by Mrs. C. B. Soutter. The ceremonies were imposing.

Arguing the Sykes Case.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The Sykes warehouse case was argued at length in the Supreme Court today—J. A. Sleeper for Sykes and Attorney General Hunt and Longenecker of Chicago for The People.

The Deadly Gasoline Stove.

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Monday night Miss Mary Martin, daughter of the Rev. James Martin, was probably fatally burned by the explosion of a gasoline stove.

TALKING TO THE VOTERS.

MESSRS. FIFER AND HOARD ADDRESS GREAT CROWDS.

Wisconsin's "Cow Candidate" Gives His Views of the National Surplus—Two Extremely Encouraging Reports from the State of Indiana—Growing Confidence in Chairman Quay—Peculiar Actions at a Democratic Rally in Washington, D. C.—General Political News.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Today the Republicans of this and surrounding counties gave voice to their political sentiments by turning out en masse to listen to Private Joe Fifer. At 1:30 o'clock the procession was formed, in which fifteen brass band, drum corps, and the different delegations participated. After parading the principal streets, an adjournment was taken to the City Park, where the vast assemblage was addressed by Mr. Fifer, who spoke at some length on the issues of the day, being followed by Mr. E. S. Tayler of, Chicago. In the evening another procession was inaugurated, which is said to have been the largest and most magnificent ever held in the county. Private Joe again addressed the people after the parade and was enthusiastically cheered. He was followed by F. H. Donnelly of Springfield and Daniel M. McLaughlin of Bradwood. The Woody brothers' male quartette of Chicago rendered some excellent selections during the intermissions. Republicans are jubilant, and an effort is being made to overcome the old time Democratic majority of 500 in the county, and from present indications it will undoubtedly succeed.

CHEERING THURMAN AND HILL.

"Dixie" and "My Maryland" Favorite Tunes at a Democratic Rally.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The "grand Democratic ratification meeting" tonight had some peculiar features. The District Democrats don't vote and they are not of much account politically except to contribute to campaign funds. Most of them are old-time Rebels, and it is not possible to stir up enthusiasm among them unless there is something that savors of the unreconstructed South or spoils of office. Speaker Carlisle presided over the ratification meeting, but its hero was Gov. Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia. The gathering in the opera-house was an uproarious one. Though called to ratify the nomination of Cleveland and Thurman a stranger would have supposed that the candidates were Thurman and Andrew Jackson. Cleveland has kept his home rule pledges in the District no better than in the Western Territories, and whenever the chance presented itself to get even with him there were plenty of Democrats in the crowd who took advantage of it. In the decorations there were some significant omissions. Streamers supposed to be for every State in the Union were hung around the hall, but a close scrutiny showed that Oregon, Vermont, and Maine were missing. The proceedings opened by the band striking up "My Maryland." This was well received, but the genuine enthusiasm did not break out until the strains of "Dixie" were heard. Then there was tremendous applause. The crowd had come to have a good time, and even Speaker Carlisle was guyed. Fitzhugh Lee was, however, given close attention. He started off into a glowing rhapsody on Thurman, when some one in the audience sung out, "What's the matter with Cleveland?" "Put him out!" roared a dozen voices, but others only laughed. They were not there to worry about the President, and the glowing eulogies on the President in which some of the orators indulged were coldly received. The speakers who saw the drift managed to get in little applause by invariably coupling Cleveland's name with Thurman. The most significant incident of the evening was the reading of telegrams from the Democratic State Convention at Buffalo. The first of these stated that Hill had been renominated by acclamation. This was received with an outburst of enthusiasm surpassing any demonstration made during the meeting. "No mugwumps in that convention," cried some one in the gallery and then the cheering was renewed. It was a great night for Andrew Jackson, Thurman, and Hill.

SWIFT THINKS INDIANA SAFE.

The Civil Service Reform Association's Secretary Sure of Harrison's Success There.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Lucien B. Swift, Secretary of the Indiana Civil Service Reform Association, who is here to place some facts before the Senate Committee about the Administration's disregard of its professions, talks freely about the outlook in his State. "Harrison cannot help but carry Indiana," was his remark when questioned. "He is undoubtedly master of the situation. He will gain largely from the Prohibition ranks, for he is himself a temperance man. The Democrats, however, will lose many of their late followers to the Prohibition party. On the question of protection Harrison will also gain. When you tell a farmer of free wool he always wants to know why, if wool must be free, sugar should continue to be taxed. The soldiers are rallying to Harrison, for they recognize the fact that he was a brave man when brave men were needed, a skillful officer, and a popular leader."

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Chairman Huston says of the Republican poll of the States: "The work has been carefully done and it shows a decided increase over our vote of 1886. The most interest seems to be taken by young men who cast their first vote this fall. The accessions from that class exceed all estimates. Most of the new voters attracted to the State by the development of our natural gas resources are Republicans. The fact that efforts were made to malign Gen. Harrison has crystallized the workingmen and those enthusiastic who are ordinarily indifferent. The railroad men, for example, are now well organized, and are as enthusiastic as any Republican voters in the State. The Greenbackers have nearly all returned to the parties with which they originally affiliated. The majority of them are Republicans. They are strongly opposed to the exportation of gold, which they know causes the depreciation of currency. They understand that an increase of importation means an increase of gold exportation, and for that reason will vote with us. There is great activity among the Prohibitionists, and in portions of the State they will make gains, affecting the Republicans to some extent, but much less than would be supposed. The reports indicate nothing alarming."

HOARD ON THE SURPLUS.

The "Cow Candidate" Gives a Practical Illustration of His Views.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Ten thousand people, or as many of them as could get within range of his voice, listened to "Farmer Hoard's" arraignment of the Democratic party today. It was Republican day at the Rock County Fair, and the crowd that poured through the gates surpassed anything in the fair's history. The first speaker of the day at the fair grounds was Frank Palmer of Chicago. When the "Cow Candidate" arose the enthusiasm reached the climax. After discussing the protective tariff in its relations to farmers, Mr. Hoard branched out upon the question of the surplus. "Our Democratic friends," he said, "talk to us a great deal about that terrible surplus and overlook the National debt of $1,200,000,000, and only see the accumulation of $19,000,000 or $20,000,000 laid by to meet it. They say the country is suffering from a surplus. They might as well say that a poor man who is in debt for $2,000 and has saved $300 to help pay up is also suffering from a surplus." In the course of the speech Mr. Hoard took occasion to review the record of President Cleveland, and bore especially upon his one term declaration and civil service policy.

IOWA'S FOURTH DISTRICT.

Republicans in a Deadlock—Labor Men Make a Nomination.

CHARLES CITY, Ia., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The Fourth Congressional convention in session here seems to be in a deadlock. Eighty-five ballots have been taken with no change whatever. Fuller received 59, Sweeney 42, McHugh 39, Bullis 22, and Sherman 15. It seems improbable that Fuller will be nominated, and it is reported that he will soon divide his forces, a greater part of them going to McHugh.

At 11:30, on the 272d ballot, the convention adjourned until tomorrow morning.

The Union Labor party, in convention here today, nominated Calamity Weller for Congress. There will be no fusion in this district with the Democrats, as the latter will nominate L. L. Ainsworth or John Foley of Chickasaw. The district has a Republican majority of 2,000.

TERRITORIAL REPUBLICANS.

They Denounce the Democratic Party for Not Admitting Them to the Union.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 12.—The Republican Convention for Washington Territory, which met at Ellensburg, nominated for Delegate to Congress John B. Allen of Seattle. He received 157 votes in the convention. The other prominent candidates were T. J. Humes, R. O. Dunbar, Judge Turner, and Thomas H. Brents. The platform which was adopted strongly advocates Chinese restriction measures, arraigns the Democratic Administration for its failure to place an adequate force on the frontier of Washington Territory to prevent the unlawful entry of the Chinese. It opposes the doctrines of the Mills bill, and advocates the forfeiture of all unearned railroad land grants, and denounces Congressman Voorhees for his efforts to defeat the measure. It favors the adoption of the eight hour system for working in the mines, and disapproves the employment of colored miners. The document favors bimetallic currency, and condemns the policy of the Democratic Administration in its efforts to demonetize silver; denounces the Democratic management of the Post-Office Department as inefficient and partisan; asks for liberal appropriations for the improvement of the Columbia and Willamette Rivers; denounces the action of the Democratic majority in the House in refusing the admission of Washington Territory as an outrage upon the political rights of the people, and condemns unequivocally the action of President Cleveland in the indiscriminate use of the veto power.

Gen. A. R. Curry was nominated for Brigadier General and Gen. Ross O'Brien was nominated for Adjutant General by acclamation. After various district nominations the convention adjourned. Perfect harmony and enthusiasm characterized the proceedings.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

Growing Confidence in Quay and the Prospects of Republican Success.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Chairman Quay was in the Senate today and had frequent talks with the Republican Senators. The more they see of Quay the better satisfied are the Congressmen that the campaign management is in good hands. He does not encourage overconfidence, but it is found that any statements he makes are based upon knowledge and not upon loose reports from enthusiastic partisans. It is well understood that the Chairman feels the Republicans today have New York, and he does not intend they shall lose their grip. Indiana is also well in hand, and an aggressive campaign will be entered upon which promises to surprise the Democrats.

Another Democratic Trick Exposed.

WABASH, Ind., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The Democratic managers in this State, seeing inevitable defeat in the great number of accessions to the Republican ranks from the workingmen, are resorting to the most desperate tactics. A fellow named "Krago," who professes to have been a former resident of Chicago, is going from place to place organizing alleged lodges of Knights of Labor, which are announced by posters. In every case the officers chosen for the lodges are solidly Democratic and the organizations are run solely in the interests of that party. Within the last week lodges have been organized in Huntington and Warsaw, but the trick was promptly exposed and Republican workingmen have not been blinded.

Prohibition Day at Woodstock.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Today has been Prohibition Day at the fair. St. John and Hart, the candidate for Governor, were present. St. John's address was a rehearsal of his old talk, though he tried hard to create enthusiasm among his hearers, who were mostly composed of Republicans and Democrats. He tried to state what Joseph Fifer would say tomorrow and Palmer Friday, but it did not take with his audience. It is the general opinion that he made no converts of the party. The news from Maine and Harrison's letter of acceptance he did not allude to. The attendance was good, as a great many came as a matter of curiosity. Tomorrow is Republicans' day, and Joseph Fifer and the State nominees will be present.

Indorsing Senator Cullom.

GALESBURG, Ill., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The Republican Senatorial Convention of the Twenty-second District was held here today and was harmonious. Col. Thomas Hamer of Astoria was nominated for State Senator. Orrin P. Cooley of Oneida and George W. Prince of Galesburg were nominated for the Lower House of the State Legislature. All three of the candidates pledge themselves to support Shelby M. Cullom for reelection to the United States Senate and a resolution pledging them to him was unanimously adopted.

Democrats Nominate a Recent Convert.

FREEPORT, Ill., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The Democrats of the Twelfth Senatorial and Sixth Congressional District held both conventions here today. Prof. F. T. Oldt of Lanark was nominated by acclamation for Senator and Michael Stoskopf of Freeport was chosen minority Representative on the second ballot. Rufus M. Cook of Shannon received the unanimous nomination for Congress without opposition. Cook is a banker at Shannon and was formerly a Republican. Some time ago he began making Prohibition speeches and later he swung into the Democratic ranks.

Seven Delegates at a National Convention.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 12.—In response to a call for a National convention of the Greenback party to meet in this city today but seven delegates appeared. They met this morning and issued an address to the American people, the substance of which is that the evils of the country arise from the scarcity of money, which evils the Greenback party proposes to meet by issuing more money. Col. George O. Jones, a delegate from New York, says: "The issuing of this additional will be the chief business transacted by the convention. It is not at all likely a ticket will be put in the field."

Tippecanoe Battle-Ground Reunion.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—It has been decided by the Tippecanoe Club that the proposed reunion of veteran voters of 1836 and 1840 be held at Battle-Ground Oct. 3 and 4. Col. R. W. Thompson will be invited to deliver the address Oct. 3, and the day following Gen. Harrison will be expected to speak on a non-political topic. The prospects for a great attendance are good. Clubs from all the States in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys have promised to send representatives.

Will County Democrats.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The Will County Democratic Convention was held in this city today. The attendance was large and enthusiastic. The following ticket was put up: For Representatives to the Legislature, Joseph Kelley of Braidwood and Simon Miller of Monee; D. K. Geise for Circuit Clerk; Col. Fred Bennett for State's Attorney; and Dr. J. Cline for Coroner.

Soldiers Call on Thurman.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 12.—Since his return from New York Judge Thurman has remained quietly at home, seeing some rest, but the Grand Army men who are Democrats, or who are admirers of the Judge, have been calling on him in large numbers and are cordially welcomed by him. They came from all parts of the country.

Figures from Maine.

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 12.—The *Journal* has returns from 450 Maine towns, which afford a more complete estimate of the figures than any which have been furnished. These towns give Burleigh 77,277; Putnam, 58,595; Cushing, 2,899; Simmons, 940. Republican plurality, 18,682; majority, 14,843. The same towns two years ago gave the following vote: Bodwell, 87,942; Edwards, 69,097; Clark, 3,823. Republican plurality, 14,615; majority, 10,682.

General Political Notes.

The Democrats of the Third Louisiana District have renominated Edward J. Gay for Congress.

The Democrats of the Fourth Minnesota District yesterday renominated Edmund Rice for Congress.

The Republicans of the Ninth Iowa District nominated J. R. Reed of Council Bluffs for Congress on the ninety-fourth ballot.

The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Fifth Minnesota District nominated Charles Canning, a farmer and member of the Farmers' Alliance.

J. H. Preston of Cedar Rapids was nominated for Congress from the Fifth District by the Democratic convention yesterday.

Congressional nominations in Wisconsin yesterday: Fifth District Republicans, Gustave Kustermann of Green Bay; Seventh District Republicans, Ormsby B. Thomas of Prairie du Chien; Seventh District Democrats, Frank Coburn of La Crosse; Ninth District Democrats, Gen. W. T. Early of Chippewa Falls.

MEETING OF LIQUOR-DEALERS.

Report of the Committee on Finance—Appointing a National Committee.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The delegates to the Liquor Dealers' National Protective Association reassembled in Chickering Hall this morning. J. M. Atherton of Kentucky and Col. C. McK. Loeser of New York were elected President and Vice-President of the association for the ensuing year. Resolutions were passed recommending the adoption of laws to regulate the traffic and deploring the efforts of some people to prohibit the traffic entirely. They favored a low license, and opposed the concentration of the business in the hands of a few. They also recommended that no person who had ever been convicted of felony should receive a license. They were against arbitrary power being vested in the Excise Board, for it would be surely abused. Other resolutions deplored the action of some State Governments in raising too large a revenue from the liquor trade. They also disavowed alliance with any political party. A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary to send a check for $1,000 to Mayor Hewitt to be forwarded to the yellow-fever sufferers at Jacksonville. Cheers followed the adoption of this resolution.

The resolutions provoked some discussion, during which "Buffalo" Miller took occasion to tell some funny stories. They were all dreadful old chestnuts, but the 400 people in the audience laughed heartily, and the resolutions were then adopted.

A resolution presented by Mr. Rosene of Richmond, Va., was quickly adopted, in which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is urged to recommend the revocation of a former order of his department which has for years prevented liquor from being shipped C. O. D.

A resolution presented by Mr. Louchiem of New York, extending the right hand of fellowship to the brewers, was severely amended and finally adopted. "Buffalo" Miller popped in another funny spe

E "YARDS."

ERTON BUSINESS
E IS IN IT.

e Private Armed
ith Wild Cheers—
That Made It Un-
peakers—How the
self—Organizations
Parade.

n the south balcony
he Stock-Yards last
rats in the Town of
great number from
him honor. There
ns until one couldn't
d repassed the Tran-
set the pace, the
following. The or-
g were the Cook
the Andrew Jack-
ard Marching Club,
rching Club, Engle-
burn Marching Club,
rching Club. There
ies in line, such as:
d not Pinkerton";
o"; "Free wool and
free clothes and we'll

the Transit House
00 or 10,000 people,
crowd as one could
e had his own ideas,
express them even
a speaking. One or
d in betraying their
of the bands seemed
e bigger attractions
he first part of his
he most untimely in-
me the torches threat-
ers' stand down, and
the master of cere-
em put out.
orted to the stand by
hen proceeded to call
nder great disadvan-
opened his mouth some
some one would pro-
ly managed to intro-
hen there was some

s," said the General.
" cried some one.
one else.
rum on one side.
umpet on the other.
ed "Shut up!" refer-
bands, and not to Gen.

" yelled some one.
ghts!" cried Palmer,
highest pitch. "I can
o will stop the bands."
em and he began his
most he could out of
s, beginning that at

the State," he said,
with divers assertions
believe you think the
the laws. You elect
t purpose, and you do
ties to usurp the en-
over you."
itself hoarse over this

nforce all its laws," he
e Government becomes
protect itself it is at
ent of private forces
es. When I was Gov-
to allow private police
them now. This ticket
inkerton or Pinkerton

ad been interspersed
his point, as was to be
urned itself loose, and
re he could continue.
he said, "there will be
e detectives. An irre-
shoot a man down and
ed out of the case.
a law will be enforced
ople are part of the
e is no evil that cannot
is a shame and a dis-
that there is trouble
labor that cannot be
One of the troubles is
men neglect to em-
If reason is ap-
no troubles. Reason
wanted. Winchester
hired detectives never
and never will. The
sort to a man's love of
ce. If you'll come and
solve all troubles."

interrupted with ap-
questions. Gen.
kindly, although he
some of the questions.
ff next, and said that
pt to pay the expenses
was robbery, pure and
ired to escape those ills
ust be elected. That
or all Governmental ills.
He mentioned Cleve-
es, and then some one

ar with Thurman! He's

ed the question. In
at while he desired to ei-
ove party politics, in his
ke Jackson—was made

Brown of Jacksonville
remarks, the quartette
the crowd dispersed.
is stopping at the Le-
t exactly call his trav-
a campaign, because
pleasant features and
ay coming to the front.
s of between 2,000 and
monstrations or not nor
en, the people appar-
erate mood. He con-
panions of the war. At
and s with the man who
se when his own was
ickamauga. Whatever
of the contest for the
satisfied it paid a man
of the campaign because
ndant upon a journey
tate of Illinois, a State
sing to live in.

TES.
the Fourth Congres-
ming with the Anarchists,
them, had a conference
ge Schilling. Schilling,
nnection with the
being relied on to de-
ends, and the Democrats
candidate whom they can
ing feature of the ensuing
is that they are being
regard to secrecy, and it
Democrats have other
n of a Congressman in
ter Lieb of the North
salary regularly from the
an of the committee in-
finding a candidate so-
ists, and he and his col-
is office yesterday.
ninger, Thomas Shirley,
Wells were considered,
gentleman will accept he
thought, however, that
cline to allow his name to
to the dicker with the An-
event J. B. Taylor may
nor.

ul of the Republican
as waited upon yester-
ons in the interest of F.
Morris, the colored candi-
the county ticket made
tion of Thomas Brenan.
strong backing, but Mr.
the approval of the man
ll indulge in any of the
ability as a lawyer and
nals is conceded even by
r aspirants. He is a thor-
colored man, and one
d like to honor by having
him on the ticket for an
kind ever bestowed on

dmasters' Association
Sept. 12.—The Roadmas-
merica at its meeting to-
officers for the ensuing
sident, J. W. Crain of
t Vice-President, I. Bur-
Second Vice-President,
cago & Eastern Illinois
d Treasurer, W. R. Reed

, the Dynamiter.
12:—[Special.]—A U
oved Reddy Tingle,
polis. The Cutler
ing he blew up, a
ll handle his case.

E NORTHWEST.

ka & Santa Fé Com-
arrest of several
e charge of stealing
eds.
farmer living n
day from injuries r
a load of hay ink
to admit both

THE NEW YORKS BLANKED

A SCORE FOR WHICH "BUCK" EWING WAS RESPONSIBLE.

He Claimed that He Had Been Injured and Refused to Take his Position Behind the Bat—Five Innings Played—Detroit Beaten by the Phillies, While the Hoosiers Do Up Boston—The Maroons Beaten at Davenport—Other Games Yesterday.

League.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
New York	118	69	39	.638
Chicago	118	64	47	.576
Detroit	117	64	49	.537
Boston	110	57	53	.518
Philadelphia	107	44	58	.406
Pittsburg	109	43	66	.395
Indianapolis	113	43	70	.380
Washington	109	39	70	.357

Western.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	American.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Des Moines	64	31	.673	St. Louis	72	34	.679
St. Paul	61	34	.642	Athletic	65	37	.637
Omaha	53	41	.577	Brooklyn	66	40	.622
Kansas City	51	39	.566	Cincinnati	63	44	.589
Milwaukee	48	46	.511	Cleveland	44	53	.415
Sioux City	21	31	.404	Baltimore	44	65	.404
Chicago	39	64	.378	Louisville	39	69	.361
Davenport	29	54	.226	Kansas City	31	68	.313

Today's Games.

National League—Boston at Indianapolis, Washington at Pittsburg, New York at Chicago, Philadelphia at Detroit.

American Association—Louisville at St. Louis, Baltimore at Cleveland, Cincinnati at Kansas City.

Western Association—St. Paul at Milwaukee, Sioux City at Kansas City, Omaha at Des Moines.

THE GAME GOES TO CHICAGO.

"Buck" Ewing Causes the Score to Be Declared 9 to 0.

"Buck" Ewing capped the climax of his conduct on the ball field by refusing yesterday to take his position behind the bat when so ordered by Umpires Powers and Daniels, and they, after coaxing him to resume his place, gave Chicago the game by a score of 9 to 0. Ewing's refusal to play was brought about by an injury he claimed to have received from a wild pitch in the fifth inning. The facts, however, as told by both umpires, are that the wild pitch struck in front of the plate, bounded, and hit Ewing on the wrist. No complaint was made at the time and the inning was played out. The New Yorks took their turn and still nothing was said. When the visitors went in at the beginning of the sixth Ewing notified Brown to take his place. Anson at once protested and then Ewing for the first time complained of being hurt. Anson and Williamson tried to coax him out, but met with a flat refusal. Daniels then produced his watch and gave "Buck" five minutes in which to get in his position. "Buck" did not move, except to button his jacket, and Umpire Powers, at the expiration of the time, announced that Ewing had refused to take his position and that the game was forfeited to Chicago.

Ewing's refusal to play was in the opinion of all the Chicagos, the umpires, and a majority of the crowd a trick to enable him to rest for today's game, and in order to carry out his "bluff" he allowed the game to be given by default. Chicago had the game won beyond the possibility of a doubt, and won it by great playing after the visitors had got a lead. From the way the contest began it looked as though it would be a hard battle. Keefe, who heads the list of pitchers, had been saved especially for the Chicagos and was in fine form. For three innings not one of the "Black Sox" was able to make a safe hit off his delivery.

In the fourth they found the ball and hammered out four earned runs. Sullivan was out when Duffy was given first on five balls. Anson had two strikes called on him, when he sent a ball past third like a shot and went to second, while Duffy went to third. Pfeffer didn't try to bat the ball out of the lot; he simply drove the ball to Richardson, who returned the ball to the plate to catch Duffy; but the latter by a great slide went over the plate untouched by Ewing. Anson advanced a base on Pfeffer's hit, and on Williamson's slow sacrifice bounder to Connor the big first baseman scored the tying run. The crowd shouted. Pfeffer only got to second on the shortstop's out, but on Tommy Burns' short fly to centre field Fred ran home with the third tally.

But they were not done yet. Krock batted the horseside for a base, and Farrell hit the ball. While it was dropping into short centre Burns cantered home with the fourth run. Krock and Farrell were left on Ryan's strike out.

In the fifth inning Anson and his men pounced onto Keefe's curves until he and "Buck" Ewing were ready to "retire." They started the fun with a liner to centre. Anson followed with one of the same sort, and when Ward allowed Pfeffer's grounder to slip between his legs Duffy scored. Anson went to second and Pfeffer to first. Williamson rapped the ball to right for a base, Anson scoring.

Tiernan threw the shortstop's hit to Ward to catch Pfeffer, but as the latter had passed him. Ward threw to Richardson. The ball was wild and Pfeffer ran home while Williamson got second and made a tally on Burns' single to left. Tommy made a daring steal of second, and when Keefe pitched a wild ball in front of the plate Tom took third and tallied the last run of the game on Ward's out.

New York's two runs were made after Burns had fumbled Richardson's hit. On Tiernan's fourbagger over the right wall. The score:

Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E	New York.	R	B	P	A	E
Ryan, c. f.	0	0	3	1	0	Ward, s. s.	0	0	2	4	0
Sullivan, l. f.	0	0	0	0	0	Ewing, c.	0	0	6	1	0
Duffy, r. f.	2	1	1	0	0	Richardson, 2b.	0	1	1	0	0
Anson, 1b.	1	2	10	0	0	Tiernan, r. f.	0	1	1	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	2	0	1	1	0	Connor, 1b.	0	0	5	0	0
Williamson, s. s.	1	1	3	1	0	O'Rourke, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Burns, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0	Farrell, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0
Krock, p.	0	1	0	4	0	Slattery, c. f.	0	0	0	0	1
Farrell, c.	0	1	0	6	0	Keefe, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	6	8	27	15	0	Totals	0	2	15	10	1

Chicago	0	0	0	4	0	1	2	2	0	9
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Earned runs—Chicago, 4; New York, 2. Two base hits—Anson, Williamson. Three base hit—O'Rourke. Home run—Tiernan. First base on balls—Duffy, Williamson, Connor, Keefe (2). Stolen bases—Burns, Whitney. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; New York, 1. Struck out—Ryan (2), Sullivan, Duffy, Burns, Farrell, Slattery, Keefe (2). Double play—Ryan, Williamson. Passed ball—Farrell. Wild pitch—Keefe. Time—1:35. Umpires—Powers and Daniels.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

The batteries in today's game will be either Tener or Dwyer, Farrell or Daly, and Welch and Ewing.

It was Charlie Farrell's fourth consecutive game behind the bat, and yet his work was as good as that of the great "Buck."

Krock's pitching was the best exhibition he has given on the home grounds. His speed was much greater than any he had shown for weeks.

Friday New York will make its last appearance here this season. The game will be called at 3:45 o'clock to enable the Giants to catch a train for Pittsburg.

"Roger, where art thou? Why, when all eyes are centered on thy classic form, dost idly fan the laughing wind or pop the cheerful fly to the waiting fielder?" is a question Johnnies put to Roger Connor when he fails to make a hit when the bases are loaded.

"Truthful" James Mutrie said in explanation of "Buck's" condition: "He has suffered prior to the catcher had not caught for three days, and that he was in poor condition. A bystander remarked: "Yes, that's right." Buck" was resting for the Chicago games." Mutrie said nothing, but walked away.

O'Rourke led off with a rattling three-baser in the second inning, and Whitney got as far as second on a base on balls and a steal. Krock then batted, and then showed what they could do by striking out Slattery and Keefe, while Williamson handled Ward's low fine fly in a magnificent manner. The work "rattled" New York.

Ryan covered himself all over with glory by his fielding. In the first inning he "nailed" a fly from Keefe's bat while on the run at full speed and out near the engine-house. In the fourth inning he eclipsed his former effort by catching Whitney's short and apparently safe fly and by a quick throw to Williamson catching O'Rourke at second.

One of the characters in Hoyt's "Hole in the Ground" at the Grand last night appeared on the stage in full Chicago uniform—swallow-tail coat, red white Jersey—and after singing a song turned his back to the audience. In large figures across his shoulders appeared "9 to 2" with several lines drawn through it, and just below "9 to 0." The New York players, who occupied a box, were looking somewhere else at the time.

Manager Mutrie couldn't use language strong enough in his anger against Anson and Powers. He was indignant at Anson because he protested against brown taking Ewing's place, and at Powers because he made alleged wrong decisions and upheld Anson's protest. Mutrie held in his hand a message from President Young, in which he stated that Chicago had sent protesting against Powers, and it told Mutrie that Daniels had been sent to umpire the games. That was all the consolation he got.

"What do I think of it?" said A. G. Spalding, "I think it was the meanest piece of business that I ever saw on a ball field. It bears out the reputation that Ewing has always had. His action today was the most childish that has ever come under my notice. There is a clause in the constitution that provides for a fine of $500, but that is when a Captain takes his men off the field. In Ewing's case the fine, if any is imposed, should be made by the club's management. I regret that there is no such clause in the playing rules."

Chicago Signs Another Pitcher.

Ad Gumbert of Pittsburg, whom experts pronounce one of the coming pitchers, signed a Chicago contract yesterday and will arrive in this city tomorrow. New York flaunted in his face a contract in which was named a large salary. Detroit, Cincinnati, and Kansas City also made big offers, but Chicago got him. The new man is said to be exemplary in his habits, of good physique, and to have a most deceptive delivery.

People all over the country have been saying the Chicago club had no pitchers," said President Spalding, "and I propose to get the best there is to be had and change their opinions. Furthermore, we will take to Australia the champions of 1888. I mean by that that the Chicagos will win the pennant. We'll have a hard fight to get it, but will win just the same."

Another Gumbert, the new member of the "White Sox," retired the Mansfield club recently without a hit. He sent no men to bases on balls, and no wild pitches, and struck out nine men. He had fourteen chances and accepted them all. He is such material as Krock, Tener, Baldwin, Ward and Gumbert, backed up by such men as Ryan, Williamson, Burns, Duffy, Ryan, Pfeffer, Dalz, Sullivan, Flint, Darling and

HOOSIERS DO UP BOSTON.

Pittsburg, 2; Washington, 0.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 12.—The home club took another game from the Senators today quite easily. The visitors succeeded in getting a man as far as third in the first inning, but that was all. Hoy, the mute, carried off the honors of the game. He put out four men, made two rather difficult catches, and retired a man at the plate by a beautiful throw. The home club played as one man and gave the finest exhibition of sacrifice hitting yet seen on these grounds. Sunday had started the eighth inning with a safe hit when the game was called on account of rain. Attendance, 900. Score:

Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E	Washington.	R	B	P	A	E
Sunday, c. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Hoy, c. f.	0	1	4	1	0
Miller, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Myers, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0
Coleman, r. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Daily, c.	0	0	5	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	1	1	6	0	0	O'Brien, 1b.	0	1	8	0	0
Smith, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0	Schock, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Carroll, c.	0	0	4	2	0	Donnelly, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
Kuehne, s. s.	0	0	2	3	0	Fuller, s. s.	0	0	0	3	0
Cleveland, 2b.	0	0	3	0	0	Beasley, c.	0	0	3	4	0
Morris, p.	0	0	1	1	0	Whitney, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Totals	2	1	21	7	1	Totals	0	3	21	9	1

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1. Three-base hits—Miller, Carroll. Double plays—Smith-Beckley, Daily-O'Brien. First base on balls—Coleman, Whitney. Passed ball—Beasley. Time—1:20. Umpire—Kelley.

Philadelphia, 5; Detroit, 3.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 12.—The home team fielded loosely today and could do nothing with Buffinton's curves. The features of the game were two fine catches by Fogarty and Brouthers. The score:

Detroit.	R	B	P	A	E	Philadelphia.	R	B	P	A	E
Brouthers, 1b.	1	0	8	1	1	Wood, l. f.	0	0	4	0	0
White, 3b.	1	0	2	2	1	Andrews, c. f.	1	0	1	0	0
Rowe ss.	0	0	2	3	2	Farrar, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0
Ratcliffe, 2b.	1	0	2	2	0	Bastian, r. f.	0	1	1	0	0
Twitchell, l. f.	0	2	2	0	0	Mulvey, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
Bennett, c.	0	0	6	0	0	Clements, c.	1	0	7	0	0
Campau, r. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Irwin, s. s.	0	0	1	4	1
Scheffler, c. f.	0	1	1	0	0	Bastian, 2b.	1	2	1	0	0
Beatin, p.	0	0	0	6	0	Buffinton, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	3	3	24	14	4	Totals	3	4	27	20	3

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5

Earned runs—Detroit, 1; Philadelphia, 3. Two-base hit—Irwin. Three-base hit—Andrews. Double play—White-Rowe-Brouthers. First base on balls—Brouthers (2), Campau. First base on errors—Detroit, 2; Philadelphia, 5. Struck out—Sheffler, Beatin (2), Sutcliffe, Wood, Mulvey, Bastian, Andrews. Time—1:55. Umpire—Lynch.

Indianapolis, 5; Boston, 3.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 12.—The home team won today's game by good hitting and base running, largely aided by the poor fielding of Boston. Kelly was hurt in the first inning and gave way to Tate. Score:

Indianapolis.	R	B	P	A	E	Boston.	R	B	P	A	E
Hines, c. f.	2	1	0	1	0	Johnston, c. f.	0	1	1	1	0
Denny, 3b.	1	2	1	2	0	Kelly, c.	0	1	1	1	0
Seery, l. f.	0	1	2	0	0	Tate, c.	0	0	1	0	0
Bassett, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0	Nash, 3b.	2	2	0	2	1
Glasscock, s. s.	0	0	1	4	0	Quinn, 2b.	0	0	3	4	0
Schoen'ck, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0	Brown, r. f.	0	0	0	0	0
Myers, c.	0	1	4	0	0	Borgung, l. f.	0	1	1	0	0
Boyle, p.	0	1	1	4	0	May, s. s.	0	2	1	5	1
						Sutcliffe, 1b.	0	1	14	0	1
						Sowders, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	5	6	27	15	2	Totals	3	10	24	18	7

Indianapolis	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	5
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3

Earned runs—Indianapolis, 2; Boston, 1. Two-base hits—Bassett, Tate, Nash. Home run—Quinn. First base on balls—Hines, Glasscock, Nash, Ray. First base on errors—Indianapolis, 2; Boston, 1. Struck out—Hines, Boyle, Borgung, Sowders. Passed ball—Tate, 1. Wild pitch—Boyle, 1. Time—1:50. Umpire—Valentine.

League Notes.

Senator Grady, the Tammany leader, is one of the greatest ball cranks in the country.

If Chicago wins today's game Boston will not be the only club that will have beaten New York three straight.

If Chicago would strengthen in the box its chances for winning the pennant would be bright.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Tommy Esterbrook witnessed a prize fight recently, and while the set-to was in progress some one "borrowed" his $50 overcoat.

Manager Mutrie of the New Yorks says there are no changes which a ball-player will not do—tell you his age or loan a practice ball.

Ed Morris, the Pittsburg twirler who recently "kicked over the traces," has again settled down to business. He held Philadelphia to three hits Monday.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Chicagos outplayed Bostons at every point in each of the three games the "Beaneaters" and their friends contend that Umpire Powers robbed them of each.

New York depended on Boston to win two out of three games from Anson's men, and when they failed to get even one they "threw up the sponge," said: "Boston is useless. When New York wins the pennant it won't be through any aid from Boston."

IN THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

Davenport at Last Wins a Game—The Maroons, of Course, Are the Victims.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Today's game on the diamond was smoothly contested on both sides, the lucky hits all coming together. It was the home team's first appearance on their own grounds since the new organization of the Davenports. The work of McCauley, Fisher, and Moyer was exceptionally good. For the visitors Turner and Nulton did the heavy batting. The following is the score:

Davenport.	R	B	P	A	E	Maroons.	R	B	P	A	E
Forster, 2b.	1	1	2	5	0	Hanrahan, s. s.	0	0	0	5	1
Fisher, s. s.	0	1	2	3	0	Sprague, 1b.	0	0	0	1	0
McCauley, 1b.	0	1	16	0	0	Turner, c. f.	0	1	1	0	0
Moyer, c. f.	0	1	0	0	0	Hengle, 3b.	0	0	4	3	2
Klopf, p.	0	0	1	0	0	Hanna, r. f.	0	0	2	0	0
McCullough, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	Nulton, 2b.	0	2	3	3	1
Doran, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0	Scott, 1b.	1	3	12	0	0
Kemmler, c.	0	0	4	1	3	Dugdale, c.	0	0	5	2	0
Snyder, r. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Keegan, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	1	4	27	10	4	Totals	2	6	27	17	4

Davenport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Maroons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2

Earned—Davenport, 1. Three base hit—Nulton. Double plays—Davenport, 1; Chicago, 1. Bases on called balls—Forster, Moyer, Nulton. Hit by pitcher—Dugdale, Keegan. Base from being put by pitched ball—Hanrahan. Struck out—By Klopf, 3; by Keegan, 3. Wild pitch—Keegan. Time of game—1:30. Umpire—Fessenden.

Des Moines, 7; Omaha, 1.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Lovett pretty nearly pitched his arm off today in an attempt to beat the home team, but they batted him for eight singles, a double and a triple. He was called down on his illegal delivery, and hence was not so effective. He was poorly supported in the field. On the other hand the visitors only found Smith for a lonely three-bagger in the last inning, which amounted to nothing. They made their only run in the first inning by a base on balls, a wild throw, and a wild pitch. Score:

Des Moines.	R	B	P	A	E	Omaha.	R	B	P	A	E
Holliday, c. f.	1	1	2	0	0	Burnside, l. f.	0	1	0	0	0
Shafer, r. f.	1	1	1	0	0	Lockhart, r. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Stearns, 1b.	2	1	10	0	0	Crooks, c.	0	0	4	0	0
Macullar, s. s.	0	2	1	2	0	Cooney, s. s.	0	0	2	2	0
Alvord, 3b.	1	2	0	2	0	O'Connell, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0
Van Dyke, lf.	1	0	1	0	0	Austin, c. f.	0	0	0	0	0
Phelan, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0	Tebeau, 2b.	0	0	3	2	1
Smith, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Lovett, p.	0	0	1	3	0
Traffley, c.	1	1	1	0	0	Nagle, c.	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	7	10	17	10	0	Totals	1	1	27	14	1

Des Moines	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Omaha	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Runs earned—Des Moines, 6. Two-base hit—Macullar. Three-base hits—Shafer, Burns. Double play—Traffley-Stearns. Bases on called balls—Off Smith, 1; off Lovett, 3. Passed ball—Traffley, 1; Nagle, 1. Wild pitch—Smith, 1. Struck out—By Smith, 3; by Lovett, 6. Time—1:40. Umpire—Cusick.

Milwaukee, 4; St. Paul, 1.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The Milwaukees won today's game from St. Paul, although they secured but two hits off Sowders. His wild pitching at times, giving five men bases on balls, with the four passed balls of Broughton, gave the Milwaukees the game. Sowders' support in the field, too, was bad, Corbett making two costly errors at second. Winkleman pitched a good game, while the field play of the home team was far superior to that of the visitors. Score:

Milwaukee.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Paul.	R	B	P	A	E
Hawes 1b.	1	1	11	0	0	Murphy, c. f.	0	1	1	0	0
McAleer, c. f.	0	0	2	0	0	Carroll, r. f.	0	1	0	0	0
Mills, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Morrissy, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0
Strauss, 3b.	1	0	0	2	0	Pickett, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0
Walsh, s. s.	0	0	0	3	1	Earle, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Maskrey, r. f.	2	0	0	0	0	Broughton, c	0	1	9	3	4
McCabe, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0	Corbett, 2b.	0	0	1	3	2
Crossley, c.	0	1	3	3	0	Sowders, p.	0	0	1	3	2
Winkl'm'n, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Tuk'r'm'n, ss	0	0	1	5	2
Totals	4	2	27	14	3	Totals	1	5	24	17	5

Milwaukee	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	4
St. Paul	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Earned runs—None. First base on balls—By Sowders, 6; by Winkleman, 3. Struck out—McAleer (4), Mills, Crossley, Winkleman, Carroll (3), Corbett, Sowders, Tuckerman. Passed balls—Broughton, 4; Crossley, 1. Umpire—Quest. Time—1:50.

Kansas City, 6; Sioux City, 3.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The game at League Park today between Kansas City and Sioux City was an uninteresting one from the start. The question of defeat was lost in the greater one of whether the Blues would shut out the visitors or not. Score:

Kansas City.	R	B	P	A	E	Sioux City.	R	B	P	A	E
Long, s. s.	0	1	3	4	0	Sneed, r. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Manning, 3b.	0	0	3	2	1	Reccius, 3b.	1	1	0	3	0
Bradley, l. f.	1	0	0	0	0	Powell, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0
Kreig, c. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Breen, c.	0	0	5	0	0
Johnson, 2b.	2	3	1	2	0	Veach, l. f.	0	0	1	0	2
Cartwrig't, 1b	2	1	9	0	2	Force, s. s.	0	1	1	3	1
Hasan't, r. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Genins, c. f.	0	0	3	1	0
Swartzel, p.	0	1	1	0	0	Wells, p.	0	1	0	3	0
Reynolds, c.	0	0	1	2	0	Sch'idnicht, c	1	2	4	4	0
Totals	6	8	27	20	5	Totals	3	8	27	19	3

Kansas City	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	6
Sioux City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3

Earned runs—Kansas City, 3. Two-base hits—Cartwright, Long. Three-base hit—Swartzel. Double play—Long-Manning. Base on balls—Off Swartzel, 2; off Wells, 2. Struck out—By Swartzel, 5; by Wells, 3. Passed balls—Schelndicht, 3. Wild pitch—Wells, 1. Bases stolen—Long, Johnson (3), Sneed. First base on errors—Kansas City, 5; Sioux City, 2. Time—1:45. Umpire—Hogan.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Brooklyn Hits the Ball and Hits It Hard—The Scores.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 12.—The Brooklyns won today for the third time because they hit the ball and hit it hard. No other explanation is necessary. Score:

Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Brooklyn	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4

Base hits—Brooklyn, 15; Cleveland, 8. Errors—Brooklyn, 2; Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Brooklyn, Hughes and Clark; Cleveland, Keefe and Snyder. Umpire—Doescher.

Two Games at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 12.—The Athletic and Baltimore clubs played two games here today and they broke even. The visitors lost the first game by rank fielding, and the Athletics dropped the second through their inability to hit Walker. Score of the first game:

Athletics	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	0	6
Baltimore	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2

Base hits—Athletics, 7; Baltimore, 7. Errors—Athletics, 3; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Athletics, Seward and Robinson; Baltimore, Cunningham and O'Brien. Umpire—Goldsmith.

SECOND GAME.

Athletics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baltimore	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	6

Base hits—Baltimore, 10; Athletics, 3. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Athletics, 2. Batteries—Baltimore, Walker and O'Brien; Athletics, Weyhing and Townsend. Umpire—Goldsmith.

St. Louis, 7; Louisville, 2.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 12.—Latham's return to the Browns after an enforced absence of ten days, due to Darby O'Brien's Brooklyn spikes, put new life in the work of the team today, and they backed up Chamberlain splendidly. Louisville fell a victim to his superior work, but two clean hits being made off his puzzling delivery. Ramsey was not hit hard, but the Browns' hits were bunched and six of their runs earned. He was effective at times, and showed that he had lost none of his cunning. The wonderful fielding of Robinson and Raymond, the running backing up of McCarthy, the latter's base running, and White's hitting were the best features. The score:

St. Louis	0	2

The Tribune.

NEW TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily Edition, one year	$ 6.00
For Two Months	1.00
Daily and Sunday, one year	8.00
Sunday Edition, one year	2.00
Saturday Edition	1.50

Give Post-Office address in full, including County and State.

Remit by draft, Post-Office order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, 12 cents per week
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 15 cents per week

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICE,
Nos. 6 and 6 Tribune Building, New York City.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

RAMAH LODGE, NO. 33, I. O. B. S.—The funeral of Brother Bernard Barbe, late member and ex-President of Ramah Lodge and a member of District Lodge No. 6, will take place from his late residence, 2157 Prairie-av., this day at 2 p. m. Members will assemble at Ramah Lodge Hall, northwest corner La Salle and Adams-sts., at 1 p. m., and proceed by carriages to the house of mourning. Fraternally,

I. H. HENOCH, President.
I. ZOELLNER, Sec'y.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1888.

☞ Persons desiring THE TRIBUNE served at their homes can secure it by postal card request, or order through Telephone No. 214. Where delivery is irregular, please make immediate complaint to the office.

NATIONAL, STATE, AND COUNTY TICKET.

President.....Benjamin Harrison of Indiana
Vice President, Levi P. Morton of New York

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE.

Name.	Post-office address.
William H. Robinson	Fairfield
James M. Truitt	Hillsboro

DISTRICT.

1. John Crerar	Chicago
2. Michael B. Kearney	Chicago
3. John M. Wheeler	Chicago
4. Orrin W. Potter	Chicago
5. Harvey A. Jones	Sycamore
6. Duncan Mackay Jr.	Mount Carroll
7. James Dinsmore	Sterling
8. Isaac C. Norton	Joliet
9. Richard J. Hanna	Kankakee
10. E. S. Bancroft Jr.	Galesburg
11. Robert Mohr	Oquawka
12. Thomas Worthington	Pittsfield
13. Dietrich C. Smith	Rekin
14. Vespasian Warner	Clinton
15. William R. Jewell	Danville
16. Ethelbert Callahan	Robinson
17. James A. McTaggett	Oconee
18. Emery P. Waterloo	Waterloo
19. Allen Blakely	Carmi
20. Henry Clay Horner	Chester

STATE OFFICERS.

GOVERNOR.
Joseph W. Fifer.....Bloomington

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
Lyman B. Ray.....Morris

SECRETARY OF STATE.
Isaac N. Pearsol.....Macomb

AUDITOR.
Charles W. Pavey.....Mount Vernon

TREASURER.
Charles Becker.....Belleville

ATTORNEY GENERAL.
George Hunt.....Paris

TRUSTEES OF STATE UNIVERSITY.
O. H. Harsaugh (to fill vacancy), Alexander McLane, Samuel A. Bullard, Francis M. McKay (full term).

COOK COUNTY.

State's Attorney.....Joel M. Longenecker
Coroner.....Henry L. Hertz
Circuit Court Clerk.....Henry Best
Superior Court Clerk.....Patrick McGrath
Recorder.....Wiley S. Scribner
Surveyor.....John T. Foster
County Commissioners—Henry C. Senne, President; Robert E. Jenkins, John Spry, D. B. Scully, William Williams, Frank Blair, Henry Engelhardt, Philo G. Dodge, Jefferson Hodges, Amos Granata, Nelson Cool, Spencer S. Kimbell, George W. Spencer, A. J. Miksch, Thomas Brenan.

THE nomination of Judge Lambert Tree for the Russian mission is a promotion which is well deserved, and his fellow-citizens of all parties will congratulate him upon his transfer from Brussels to St. Petersburg. Grover Cleveland's diplomatic appointments as a rule are not so felicitous that Republicans can hesitate to recognize the fitness of this one. Judge Tree will honor his new post.

THE money market was moderately active, with increasing calls for currency to go to the country. Local securities were quiet and firm. New York exchange was weak. Stocks in Wall street were easy, with good buying on London orders.—The Chicago grain markets were less active but firmer, wheat reacting sharply from the heaviness of Tuesday, while hog products were easier. As compared with Tuesday pork and lard closed 5 cents lower, ribs 12½ cents lower for next month, wheat 1 cent higher, corn and oats ¼ cent higher, rye steady, barley stronger, and flaxseeds 1 cent lower.

WE are annually collecting at our custom-houses and by means of our internal revenue system many millions in excess of all legitimate public needs. As a consequence there now remains in the National Treasury a surplus of more than one hundred and thirty million dollars. No better evidence could be furnished that the people are exorbitantly taxed.—*President Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.*

Well, how many millions, do you think, Mr. Cleveland? The appropriations made by your Democratic House exceed 421 millions for this year, and the total collections of revenue from all sources will not exceed 440 millions by your own estimate and that of your Secretary. That would only leave a surplus of 19 millions, which the Democratic House will easily dispose of next winter. And if the Mills bill should become a law fully fifty millions of the revenue from the whisky tax would escape through the meshes which it purposely provides for that purpose, which would leave a deficit of 30 millions, without counting the 20 millions of tobacco taxes which it would repeal.

CHAIRMAN CALVIN BRICE, the "soap" manager of the National Democratic Committee, is not troubled for want of assurance. In an interview at Pittsburg yesterday he informed the interviewer that the Democrats had held their own in Maine; that there was no doubt they would carry New York, New Jersey, Indiana, and Connecticut; that their chances were good in Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin; that they were encouraged at the prospect in Illinois; and that they should make a hard struggle to carry Pennsylvania. Were it not for the fact that he says he is coming to Chicago "to better inform himself on the political situation" it might be necessary to disabuse him of his present breezy and preposterous opinions as to the outlook. He will get a different view when he arrives here and learns much of which at present he seems to be ignorant. His mind will expand and knowledge increase under the broadening influence of travel. He will hardly feel like claiming the earth after he has been in Chicago twenty-four hours.

A MAJORITY of the river towing tugmen protest that they will not burn hard coal and quit creating an intolerable and abominable nuisance. They have no excuse for their perversity, for one of their own number has said that it would add but slightly to their expenses to give up soft coal, and even that could be offset by charging a little more for towing. They have a monopoly of the business, and can make rates to suit themselves. The only excuse the tugmen make for their outrageous persistence in swelling the dreadful smoke nuisance is that they "must encourage home industry"—must burn soft coal from Indiana and Ohio rather than hard from Pennsylvania. The excuse is worthless and they know it. They make it only because they have no other. They are simply fighting to gain time and keep the Council from doing anything this fall. During the winter they annoy people but little, and they hope they can stave off action till next spring, when they will have some other quibbling excuse for continuing the sooty nuisance. The Council should not allow itself to be fooled, but should act at once for the protection of its constituents and make these tugmen understand that they are not the sole owners of the water and the air. There are 800,000 other people in Chicago besides the fifty or more who own or control smoke tugs. It is time for the 799,950 to have protection in their rights, even if the fifty do not like it.

GEN. HARRISON ON THE CENTRAL ISSUE.

Gen. Harrison clearly defined the limits of reasonable and proper reform of the tariff when he said in his letter: "We will revise the schedule, modify rates, but always with an intelligent prevision as to the effect upon domestic production and the wages of our working people." In other words, Republican tariff doctrine takes into view not simply the cheapness of goods but considers also the ability of consumers to buy. Producers are consumers as well, and the interests of the entire community are interlaced with and dependent upon those of the classes immediately benefited by a protective tariff. A just tariff gives the producer a reasonable profit, and by equivalent benefits diffused through the community protects and sustains the consumer also in his ability to buy. An ultra high rate which taxes the consumer in excess of compensating benefits and gives the producer an artificial monopoly goes beyond the limit of fair protection just as a schedule which fails to secure the home manufacturer a footing in his own market falls below it. Between these extremes is the ground of just protection which Gen. Harrison advocates. When changing conditions of trade and markets make tariff revision practicable a judicious reduction and readjustment of rates instead of weakening protection will strengthen and improve it by preserving its advantages to both producer and consumer instead of permitting one class to acquire disproportionate benefits.

The Democratic idea of tariff reduction is altogether different. It is based on the theory of "tariff for revenue only" and denies that protective duties should be levied to secure the home market to Americans, to maintain the rate of wages, or preserve the ability of the working classes to buy. It looks only to cheap goods. According to the Cleveland doctrine a duty is simply a tax which should be reduced to the lowest possible point or wiped out altogether. The Democratic idea is to reduce the cost of goods as low as possible and leave workmen to settle for themselves the question where they can get the means to buy. Protest as much as the Democrats may, this is the logical and irresistible outcome of the doctrine of a tariff for revenue only.

As Democratic journals now state, the Mills bill was intended merely as "a feeble beginning," and the real doctrine of the party is that "protection is wrong in itself" and "unconstitutional." The Mills bill, which was dragged through the House only by a resort to every possible vote-catching device, is not to be taken as evidence of what the Democrats would do if they had the power. Mills and his associates would like nothing better than "a crusade of free trade," but in their hunt for votes last winter they had to cut and hack their proposed free list considerably. To save the vote of Tim Campbell they had to take "ruchings" off the free list and restore the duty. Glue had to be treated likewise in order to make Frank Lawler adhere to the bill. The duty on marble had to be restored in part when it was found that loud complaints were coming from Democratic quarrymen in Tennessee. The proposed 50 per cent reduction of the sugar duties had to be abandoned to placate the Louisiana planters and secure the big subscription of the Sugar Trust fellows to the Democratic campaign fund. The demand of the moonshiners for "relief from taxation" had to be met, and as votes could not be had to put through an avowed free whisky bill Mills and his associates quietly fixed meshes in the law through which moonshine whisky could freely run without paying any tax. With a narrow majority in the House and so many interests to appease, it was not strange that the Mills bill proved only "a feeble beginning," or only the first step of free trade.

Put sufficient power in its hands and the Democratic party would soon enact a tariff destroying bill that would make the Mills measure look like "a feeble beginning" indeed. The party is to be judged not by the Mills bill, grossly sectional, and unfair, and free whisky as that measure is, but by its fundamental doctrine of "a tariff for revenue only" and opposition to the principle of protection. That is the central issue of the campaign and everybody is getting to so understand it.

THE CANADIAN WAR BLUSTER.

There is a manifest disposition on the part of some of the Canadian officials and papers of the Tory stripe to accept the President's recent message, asking for additional retaliative authority, as tantamount to a design of provoking them into a war; and as a result of this there is considerable war bluster going on in the Dominion. Among these truculent papers is the Halifax *Herald*, which recalls an old remark made by the Duke of Newcastle to Mr. Seward: "You may, while we cannot, forget that we are largely of the same blood. But touch us in our honor and you will soon find the bricks of New York and Boston falling about your heads." The war fervor is not confined, however, to the English-Canadians. The French-Canadians are even more excited. At a Conservative meeting held in the Province of Quebec the 6th, Sir Adolph Caron, the Minister of Militia, made the sensational speech of the occasion, in the course of which he said:

> A threat comes to us from a great and powerful people; but if that Nation is proud of its flag, of its wealth, of its power, and its population of 60,000,000, I, as a French-Canadian, say that I am as proud of our 5,000,000 inhabitants, and of our flag, which is the emblem of liberty and justice. We are absolutely fearless and independent, and since President Cleveland's message has been published I have been proud to see that we have closed up our ranks without regard to party, ready to stand by our country in her hour of danger.

A dispatch describing the effect of Sir Adolph's belligerent speech upon his hearers says that "it is effectually the impression in this part of Quebec among the ignorant French-Canadians that Canada and the United States are on the brink of a bloody war, and that Sir Adolph would need little urging to call out the militia and drive all the Yankees into the gulf." It is not quite clear, in case the Canadian militia are called out, whether they propose to drive the New-Englanders into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, or whether they contemplate a more extended invasion for the purpose of driving the rest of the American people into the Gulf of Mexico; but whatever their object may be, it is to be hoped they will not inaugurate their forward movement until they have given the question a little study and found out exactly what is in dispute. In the first place they need not have any apprehensions as to the President's message, as he is only twisting the tail of the lion for political purposes. If he had any idea that the beast would turn and rend him he would let go at once. He has got all the power he needs in the direction of retaliation, and Congress proposes that he shall execute it. The core of the dispute is that we shall have the same privileges in Canada that Canada has in the United States, and if we do not get ours then we are going to shut off theirs. That is all there is to it. Congress gave the President all the authority he needs eighteen months ago. As soon as he exercises it, and it proves ineffective, of course it will give him more, or sufficient to get fair play.

This is far from being a cause of war. On the other hand, it is preëminently a peaceful policy. It can only assume a sanguinary hue from the actions of the Canadians themselves. If they are unreasonable or obstreperous it may necessitate sending some "Yankees" over there to quiet them down, and might involve the annexation of their country sooner than they have anticipated. The United States has been willing to wait until the natural logic of events shall bring this about, which must be before long, and the Canadians will certainly be unwise to precipitate the event. They had much better cool down, give up this silly talk about war, and cease trying to scare the Yankees by threatening to drive them into the gulf.

The people of this country have got a President-making election on their hands during the next two months and do not like to have their attention diverted by such lurid talk. They are an awfully busy people, but if this kind of thing goes on much longer they will have to find leisure enough to take a picnic across the St. Lawrence and settle things.

A DEFICIT INSTEAD OF A SURPLUS.

Cleveland talks of the serious "consequences which follow the continued withdrawal and hoarding by the Government of the currency of the people." In a country of this size and wealth the "withdrawal" and hoarding of $19,000,000 next year cannot be a serious matter. But will the Democratic House next winter leave a dollar of the sum unappropriated? Who believes it?

Let us examine this surplus talk of his in the light of the past. What are the Democratic precedents that guide him? Toward the close of his second term Gen. Jackson got alarmed about the vast surplus then in the Treasury. Like Cleveland, he thought it a menace. He wanted to get rid of it—to get it back into the pockets of the people. As his party had unlimited power he had his sweet will, and the surplus was distributed among the States. About the first thing his successor Van Buren did was to call Congress together in special session to notify them that the dangerous surplus was all gone and that there was a great deficiency. The Government had not revenue enough to run it. So Congress passed an act to authorize the issue of $10,000,000 in Treasury notes. Were the Mills bill to pass the moonshiners would quickly cut down the receipts from whisky from $80,000,000 to $20,000,000. This, with the losses on tobacco and the diminished customhouse receipts following the enlarged free list and the reduction of duties, would make a total of over $110,000,000. This would swallow up the little $19,000,000 surplus we now have, and there would be a shortage in our revenues of nearly a hundred million which would have to be made good either by the direct land tax Henry George favors or the English income tax system. That is inevitable.

There are two fundamental principles—one in physics, the other in American politics:

> Nature abhors a vacuum; and
> The Democratic party abhors a surplus.

If there is a vacuum nature rushes in and fills it. If there is a surplus the Democratic party rushes in and empties it. No surplus, no matter how well buttressed and supported by floods of inflowing revenue, can stand before the Democratic party. Enter Democracy, exit surplus. So it was with Jackson. So it will be with Cleveland if he has his own way.

CHICAGO'S DRESSED BEEF.

The Pittsburg papers still continue their assault upon the dressed beef business of Chicago, and other Eastern papers, misled by their lying statements, have been unwittingly led into an act of injustice which they will undoubtedly regret when they learn the true facts of the case, and for which they will make such reparation as is due.

The unwarranted and infamous assault made upon the dressed beef shippers of this city was inaugurated by the Pittsburg *Commercial-Gazette*, one of whose correspondents sent to it what purported to be an exposé of the quality of the dressed meat sent from here. The writer prepared his report without interviewing the Health Department of the city, the inspectors of the yards, the shippers themselves, or any responsible persons. Upon the single authority of a man who cannot be found he sent out a report which is a falsehood from beginning to end. Not one of the men in the yards nor any of the inspectors saw him, nor did he apply to any one in authority for information. Had he done so he would have learned much that would have been of importance as bearing upon this question, and might have saved his paper from publishing an attack upon a great industry which was not only discreditable but disreputable in its style and unsurpassed in falsity of statement.

The simple facts in the case are that the inspection at the yards is of the most rigid description. There are two State inspectors, a county inspector, a health inspector, a Humane Society inspector, and every packing-house has its inspector at the scales, and if this is not sufficient the dressed beef shippers stand ready to receive a Pittsburg inspector and pay his expenses. These inspectors are thorough in their duties, and no diseased animal can get past them, nor would the packers take them. All stock purchased is examined by experts, and the mere fact that a Pittsburg buyer gets his dressed meat from Armour, Swift, Morris, or any other shipper is a sufficient guaranty of its soundness. With cattle shipped through Chicago to Pittsburg the inspectors have nothing to do. Their jurisdiction only extends to those which are offered for sale in the yards and are really on the Chicago market, but even then the inspectors, when they found that lump-jawed or unsound cattle were on their way to Pittsburg or other Eastern points, have sent official notice to the authorities. Even this courtesy was not sufficient to deter the Pittsburg papers from making this infamous assault upon the dressed beef shippers, nor did they even stop to recognize what must be apparent to any one of even ordinary intelligence—namely: that the dressed beef shippers of Chicago with millions of money invested in their business would deliberately adopt a policy which would be sure to be discovered and ruin it, since its profits depend upon the excellence and soundness of their products. This is not the first time, however, that outsiders, jealous of the success of our dressed meat shippers on the Eastern markets, have raised this hue and cry. It has failed every time and it will fail now, but the conspiracy is none the less contemptible.

FACETIOUS visitor in newspaper office (to editor)—May I use your brains a moment?

Editor—My brains?

Visitor (smilingly picking up scissors)—Yes, sir. Only a moment. I want to——

Editor (with great cordiality)—Certainly you may. Use them as long as you please. Always glad to furnish brains to a man that hasn't any.

A MISS ALICE SMITH of Edina, Mo., writes to THE TRIBUNE to say that if we will build her a balloon at our expense, furnish her first suit and all the fixtures that belong to a balloon, and pay her way to where she has an offer to jump, she will give us half she makes at her first jump. She desires to make her first appearance as a balloon jumper at the Cincinnati Exposition or St. Louis Fair, and wishes to know "how much balloonists generally get for jumping"; also how she can best make it known that she "wants to jump."

Alice, we beg of you to give up this wild ambition. The offer of half the receipts from your first jump is alluring, but we waive the glittering temptation aside. We don't want to take the responsibility of starting you in a career so conspicuous and yet so dangerous. Become the wife of some good man, Alice, and let balloons alone. You will be less famous but far happier.

Town Consolidation.

There are grave doubts as to the policy of submitting the question of the consolidation of the three townships constituting the City of Chicago into one to a vote of the people at the approaching election in November. The County Attorney says that the question of the formation of park districts shall be submitted at an election previous to that at which the question of consolidation shall be submitted. The attorneys of the Citizens' Association, who urge the submission of the proposition for consolidation at the same time that the park district proposition is submitted, do not seriously dispute the accuracy of the County Attorney's interpretation of the Township Organization law, but seem anxious to have an election so as to test the validity of the act in the courts. It is the same act under which the annexation of Hyde Park, Cicero, and Lake View was attempted a year ago. It has been declared defective by the Supreme Court of the State already. There does not seem to be any good reason why it should be tested a second time at another point so as to find another flaw. The language in reference to park districts seems plain enough. It provides that "When the County Board of Commissioners wish to consolidate a town in which the corporate authorities are authorized to assess, levy, and receive taxes for park purposes such County Board *shall first submit to the legal voters of the town at an election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November* the question whether such town shall be established as a park district for park purposes." How the attorneys of the Citizens' Association, who urge that the consolidation and park district propositions be submitted at the same time, can get over this plain instruction of the statute they have failed to make clear. The truth is that the law is so muddled by amendments and the interpretations of the courts that it will lead only to confusion to do anything under it in its present form. The Citizens' Association, instead of urging the consolidation, should direct its efforts to improving and simplifying the law so as to provide for consolidation, and annexation as well, in a direct, easy, and easily comprehended method. The submission of consolidation now will only lead to litigation and trouble. There is not much chance that it can be carried. The mutual consent of the three towns is required. The North and South Town voters will certainly reject it, as they will not submit to be assessed by West Side men. The West Town, having a majority of the voters, would always claim the Assessor. If the County Board adopts the recommendation of seven members of the Public Service Committee to submit the proposition the Campaign Committees of the respective parties will be pestered by applications from one set of politicians to print all the tickets "for" consolidation; by another set to print all "against" consolidation. Others will ask to have the tickets "for" and "against." Whatever decision is arrived at there will be trouble, and bother, and confusion, and embarrassment. It will be wise in the County Board to let the whole matter go over until after the Township act is amended by the next Legislature.

THE atmosphere of Chicago may be a trifle opaque on moonlight evenings, but the largest model of the full moon in the world is in the city and accessible at all times, and Chicago maintains with ease her position as the great coursing resort of America.

THE Republicans of Leisenring, Pa., made a flag pole 100 feet long by splicing steel rails together the other day. They surmounted it with a tin flag and a stuffed sheep, and this pole, designed to represent the great industries of the State and their relation to the Republican party, was triumphantly raised and planted firmly in an upright position, to the chagrin of numerous Democrats who had predicted the impossibility of raising it and had assembled to witness the failure of the attempt. Republicans are generally doing what they attempt to do this year.

THE election in Maine today will tell something. There has been a contest, which was not the case in Vermont or Arkansas.—*Providence Journal (Rep.) of Tuesday.*

Is the *Journal* satisfied with what the election told?

THE husband stood at the door, hat in hand, and spoke with a tinge of impatience in his tone.

"I am waiting, Maria," he said, "for my customary good-by kiss."

"I kissed you only a moment ago, John," replied the wife.

"Why, so you did, my love," said John, putting on his hat, "so you did."

"If I smoked as nasty a pipe as you do," said Maria, "you would have no difficulty in remembering my kisses."

THE Governor of Indiana is moving quite leisurely in the work of suppressing the White Caps. Perhaps he is apprehensive of a visit from them.

It is said George Francis Train is desirous of going to Jacksonville, Fla., to put a stop to the yellow-fever, and is only waiting for an invitation. If there is any hope that "Psycho" will accompany George Francis and be thoroughly exposed to the contagion let the invitation be issued, by all means.

"THERE was enough good matter crowded out of Sunday's *Constitution* to make another paper," exultingly says the Atlanta *Constitution;* "now is the time to subscribe." For which of the two papers?

CURRENT NOTES.

It is not yet chilly enough to wear a light overcoat unless you have one that is both new and nobby.—*Puck.*

A man who quits running a printing machine does not necessarily go into the carrying business, although he becomes an ex-pressman. *Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

There is a Home of the Silent Brotherhood in Kentucky, but there is no Home of the Silent Sisterhood outside of an asylum for the dumb or the cemetery.—*Texas Siftings.*

Young wife—Before we were married, George, you never smoked in my presence. Young husband—I know it, my dear, and you never wore curl-papers in mine.—*Texas Siftings.*

Although we are all prepared for imposition at the seaside resorts, it is said that a demure Boston girl objected to the bathing costume that was handed her because it came so high.—*Judge.*

Actress (looking out for some way to advertise herself)—Do you know anything extraordinary I can do to call the public's attention to me? Staid old person—Yes, get married and live happily with your husband.—*Judge.*

Mr. S. U. Burb—Want $6, for your pup, Mac? Why, only yesterday you told me the price was $3. McKaynine—O! know it, sor; but the baste is only just afther eatin' a dollar bill I dhropped lasht noight, bad luck to him!—*Puck.*

Two dancers who had been attempting a waltz at a ball stopped a moment during a pause in the music. "So you are fond of waltzing?" asked the lady. "I adore it," responded her cavalier. "Then hadn't you better try and learn?"—*Judge.*

"Have you a license to play?" asked the young man as the fair girl was seated at the organ. "License to play the organ," replied she; "I never heard of such a thing." "O, yes, you must have a license to pedal."—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

A.—"This country can't risk another war." B.—"Why, we could put 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 men into the field." "That's just it, and if the war lasted long there would be such a crop of veterans wanting pensions that the Treasury would be bankrupt."—*Texas Siftings.*

Practical mother—Are you sure that Mr. Nicefellow is a man of means? Daughter—Sure? He has been idling at Bar Harbor all summer. "Well, he must have had wealth when he went there; but is there any of it left? That's the question."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Mamma (the next morning)—Edith, my dear, I don't think you should have such late callers. Mr. Simpkins staid here until after 11 last night! Edith—Why, mamma! How can you call him a late caller? I'm sure it was only a few minutes after 7 when he called!—*Puck.*

Dr. Campbell, a Kentuckian, has discovered that the Mississippi is the Euphrates of the Scriptures, and that St. Louis occupies the site of the Garden of Eden. It may be. Adam and Eve, we know, were expelled, but so far as anything the Bible says to the contrary the other party still resides in the garden.—*Boston Transcript.*

Wife (ominously)—It must have been late when you came in last night, John, for I didn't go to sleep until after 11 o'clock. Husband (tearlessly)—It was half-past 11 my dear. Wife—And I kept muttering in your sleep, "Set 'em up again." "Set up again." Husband—Yes, I was playing tenpins with Brown. I need a little exercise of that sort.—*New York Sun.*

"I cannot be your wife, George," she said, "for I feel that I do not love you enough for that, but I do care a great deal for you as a friend, and I will always try to be a sister to you." "Yes," said George acquiescently, "I rather guess you will. It was a toss-up for me this evening between you and your sister Kate, and, seeing you were a little doubtful, I thought I'd try you first. I'm pretty sure that she'll say yes."—*Journal of Education.*

A proper reduction of the revenue does not necessitate and should not suggest the abandonment or impairment of the protective system. The methods suggested by our convention will not need to be exhausted in order to effect the necessary reduction.—Gen. Harrison's Letter of Acceptance.

PERSONALS.

Amélie Rives is quoted as saying she first thinks out her plots. Some people have been under the impression that she hugged and kissed them out.

Mrs. Hitt, wife of the Illinois Congressman, wears some of the most elaborate toilettes seen in Washington. All her dresses are made in Paris, many of them at Worth's.

Mrs. James Brown Potter has discarded the bustle. Her self-abnegation is wonderful for her dress was the only thing about her which produced any bustle in the theatrical world.

F. H. Button has just been fired from the post-office at Corry, Pa. to make a place for a Democrat. He was only a damaged button, anyway, having been knocked all to pieces in the war.

Mrs. Carrie B. Kilgore is the only woman lawyer in Philadelphia. She has an enviable reputation at the bar, and there is not a Judge in the city who does not respect her for her legal ability.

Mrs. Cleveland writes to a lady in Allegheny, who had named a baby for her: "I ought, perhaps, to tell you that I'm never called 'Frankie,' although my intimate friends sometimes call me Frank."

Mayor Ames of Minneapolis went chicken hunting last Sunday. He didn't bag any chickens, but a doctor has since had a picnic in exploring a lead mine which an awkward companion planted in the Mayor's leg.

Rhoda J. Daniels has obtained in a San Francisco court a divorce from her husband on the ground that he has six other wives living. The parties were married in Rock Island and Mrs. Daniels was the widow of a soldier named Spalding.

Ralph King, a Kansas City 10-year old, is kept under look and key in his father's house for the reason that when at liberty Master Ralph is an incorrigible horse-thief. He has been arrested many times, but always discharged on account of his youth.

Eli Wright, a saloonkeeper at Youngstown, O., has received from the War Department papers which prove him to have been the youngest enlisted soldier in the late war. He entered the service when he was 12 years 1 month and 16 days old.

S. A. Haines of New York, President of the Commercial Travelers' Temperance League, has been on the road since 1856. He is now delivering a lecture entitled "Lend Me a Hand." If he is satisfied with one hand he is an unusually modest member of his profession.

Von Bulow doesn't allow greedy hosts and hostesses to use his services gratis to entertain their guests. He always makes it a proviso before entering a strange house that he shall not be asked to play. It is related of the celebrated violinist Ernst that upon being asked to dinner and invited to bring his violin with him he replied: "Thanks! My violin doesn't dine."

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher is in Brooklyn visiting friends after her summer's outing in the country. She has made no plans for the winter as yet, though it is her desire to have a home of her own again, and she is making preparations to that effect. She will not go to see Mrs. Stowe, her own feeble health and advancing years preventing. She has aged rapidly within the last year.

Farmer Hoard, the Republican candidate for Governor of Wisconsin, is said to be inimitable and original in the singing of the rattling old Irish ditty of "Finnegan's Wake," and the ladies in the meetings of the dairymen will never let him rest until he has given them the song. If the Governor should conclude to enliven his speeches with a few of these captivating strains it would be another unique feature would be added to the campaign.

Mrs. Joseph Riggs, widow of one of the Washington banking firm of Riggs & Co., is about to add her name to the list of American Princesses. She is not young nor good-looking, but she is worth a couple of million dollars in her own right, and Prince Ruspoli, who is young, handsome, and poor as the proverbial church mouse, is going to marry her. He is an Italian and a real Prince of the Roman aristocracy, and not the doubtful kind of a nobleman that most of our rich heiresses and wealthy widows have been accustomed to purchase over in Europe.

THE GALLED JADES WINCE.

Chicago is to have an elevated railroad. It is satisfactory to know that there will soon be something elevated in Chicago besides certain club men.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

It is the custom in some sections of Chicago for landladies who hang out their announcements of furnished rooms to rent to place their photographs beside them as an inducement.—*Nashville American.*

In Chicago the questions, "What shall we do with our boys?" and "What shall we do with our girls?" have given place to the much more eager inquiry, "What shall we do with our burglars?"—*Minneapolis Journal.*

The murder industry in Chicago seems to be languishing. It cannot be because the avenues of escape are closed, however. In the bright lexicon of Chicago criminals there is no such word as capture.—*Lincoln Journal.*

The question, "Is marriage a failure?" which has been agitating England lately, has been taken up in this country and is now being discussed in Chicago. Whatever may be the answer elsewhere, it must be admitted that in Chicago marriage is not a great success.—*Savannah News.*

Chicago keeps up the struggle for the higher civilization, and is bound to get there eventually. One of the means to this end is an establishment that does a good business in renting table china to hostesses who want to make splurges for particular occasions.—*Philadelphia Press.*

They have an effective and vigilant police force in Chicago. Recently an enterprising thief stole a horse and buggy from a hitching post in front of one of the police stations. The hope is expressed that Chicago thieves will have enough consideration for the police service not to make way with the patrol wagon.—*Bloomington Bye.*

Washing Away a Continent.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* The average discharge from the Missouri into the Mississippi is estimated at 170 cubic feet per second. This would be 500,000 cubic yards per day, and 180,000,000 cubic yards per year. At flood stage the sediment has reached the enormous amount of 4,000,000 cubic yards in one day. This would make a bank twenty-three miles long and 100 yards across, and 1,000 miles of such levee in a year. When the united rivers pour into the gulf the output of soil annually is twice the above amount. The meaning of such figures it is impossible to measure. One hundred and fifty cubic miles of the continent tumbled annually into the sea by one watershed! The wear and waste of cultivable soil is enormous. But the great problem for man is how to control the mud-laden waters so that they shall not destroy ruthlessly on the way to their discharge.

Proctor Knott's Pedigree.

Atlanta *Constitution:* Proctor Knott, the wonderful 2-year-old who won $60,000 for his owner in the Futurity Stakes at Sheepshead Bay, was bred at Belle Meade farm, in Tennessee. He is a son of Luke Blackburn, and his dam is a daughter of Great Tom, both stallions being in the Belle Meade stud. This victory will make Gen. Jackson in general estimation what he has long been in ours—the best breeder of the race horse in America. Proctor Knott brought $450 as a yearling at the Belle Meade sale. His victory will put figures at the next annual sale higher than they were in Bonnie Scotland's palmy days. His victory makes Luke Blackburn lead the winning sires of the year.

An Extradition Treaty Needed.

Philadelphia *Ledger:* A Quebec bank teller short in his accounts is supposed to have fled to the United States, while the President, teller, and solicitor of a savings bank near Chicago have run off with the funds to Canada. This is an industry that would not flourish much if a policy of non-intercourse should be established; but it would be better to arrange an extradition treaty.

We are not likely to be called upon to make a present choice between the surrender of our protective system and the entire repeal of the internal taxes. Such a contingency, in view of the present relation of expenditures to revenues, is remote.—Gen. Harrison's Letter of Acceptance.

Danger of Retaliation.

Springfield *Republican:* What if Canada should retaliate and refuse the admission of absconding bank tellers? Trahalt in bond is not so much more than the transit of bonds over the Dominion border.

With Diamond Eyes.

Travelers' Review: The newest oddity in brooches is a kitten of dead-black enamel touched with white spots and having eyes of rose diamonds.

Getting Warm on All Sides.

Detroit *Free Press:* The St. Clair Flats Canal is in American water and the Canadians are in hot water. So are the Republican Senators.

EXPOSITION WATER COLORS.

One-third of the pictures exhibited this year in the Exposition galleries are water colors and pastels.

While there was no special design to present schools or nationalities in selecting them, it appears that the American artists number in all 138; the French are represented by De Penne, Childe Hassam, Charles Meissonier, Emile Pinchart, Raffaelli, and Martin Rico. The Dutchmen are Mauve, T. Offerman, Kruseman Van Elten, Jan Vroleyk, and Du Chattel. There are two Italians—a curious circumstance in view of the prolific water color schools of Rome, Florence, and Venice—Galofero and Rossi. Of the American water colorists Chicago furnishes seventeen painters and twenty-two pictures, an ample reply to the averment by some of the Chicago painters whose work was rejected. The truth is that instead of the committee being indisposed to accept the work of the local painters it must be said in candor that some accepted should have been declined. Sympathy with "home talent" is sometimes a false and mischievous element in art judgment. The Chicago painters make upon the whole a creditable exhibit and their water colors are far in advance of any previous manifestation of their technique.

Mr. Earle stands easily at the head of Chicago artists in this fluent and facile medium. He does not aspire to great achievements in it. His imagination is not supple nor his fancy rich. He has been content with simple and familiar themes, whether in sports, in landscapes, or in figures; and the defects which are too obvious in his composition and drawing in oil are in his water colors substituted by pleasant feeling, gentle notes, and quiet blendings of modest effects. He ranks among the best of American artist sportsmen, and the only example of his fielding in this year's exhibition—"On the Wing"—is a delicate performance, the flight of the game being swift and symmetrical, the action rapid, graceful, and harmonious with Nature's laws as well as with her aspects. His figure, "Cossette," is a tribute to the Italian colony in Chicago. A peasant face, demure and melancholy, is well painted for the expression of suppressed force and rather too suggestive of petulance. The garish costume which is the vulgar temptation in Italian models Earle has avoided with a refinement it was reasonable to expect.

Among the other home artists the careful and well-trained hand of Arthur Dawson, the only illustrator in the entire collection of English water-color schooling, is seen in a subdued and well-lighted landscape. Mr. Ledochowski, who is as melodious at the color box as at the piano, shows two rhythmic studies in landscape, both open air sketches. Mr. Maratta is acquiring a firmer touch and a better sense of values, but is not developing any new themes. Most of the other Chicago water colorists are content with unambitious flower studies or sympathetic sketches of wood, shore, sky, and pond. There are excellent qualities in the work of Mr. Biglow, Miss Bessie Brooks, Miss Durham, Mrs. Harrison and Mr. Harrison, Mrs. Hayden, Miss Holmes, Miss Kent, Mr. George Kintz, Miss Cicely Miller, Miss Cecile Payen, Mr. Sterner, and, of course, in the birches and brooks of Mr. Enoch Ward.

It is true that in oils Chicago progress is not comparable with that shown in the lighter medium. Nor is this surprising. Few of the artists who make a profession of the brush can hope for a long time to come to compete commercially with the canvas offered here continually by American and foreign painters of established reputation. They must be content with a compulsory subordination or go abroad for the fame that proverbially is denied at home. Nor do any of them as yet indicate the possession of faculties so extraordinary as to inspire them with ambition beyond the limits in which chance has placed their industry. Extraordinary ability generally opens its own road in art as in everything else. The canvas of Murphy, of Walter McEwen, Alexander Schilling, and of others who left Chicago for greater opportunities indicates that their example can safely and will assuredly be followed by others having correspondent powers. But the sincerity of the Chicago water color progress is undeniable. It is not phenomenal. Side by side with a Mauve and a Maris, a Boulchmen, a Childe Hassam and Martin Rico among the French, and the Morans among the Americans, it is largely shallow, conventional, and painfully self-repetitive. It is nevertheless, genuinely good work; and not one of the Chicago aquarelles merits the indifference which buyers and connoisseurs are too likely to bestow upon home art.

For solidity, dexterity, and composition the Dutch water colorists offer to students and lovers of patient and expert painting in this medium models of surpassing power. The contemporaneous school of which Mauve, whom all continue to lament, was one of the most versatile and poetic members has really challenged the rival medium for the illustration of great themes previously believed to be suitable for development only in that. Many of the Dutchmen employ water colors and oils indifferently; and Mauve, whose draughtsmanship was so sound, whose treatment of animals showed an unusual combination of technique and sentiment, and who loved the luxury of dramatic movement, whether stately and dignified or subtle and satiric, turned from oils to water colors with a readiness that sometimes slighted the results. His death, although he was an old man, was a thorough shock, and his pictures quickly leaped up in commercial rating when it was known there could be no more of them. Because he sometimes painted with too much relaxation and because his subjects are chiefly of the commonest things in life he is a victim for the imitator. A spurious

SORRY HE COULDN'T COME.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND SENDS HIS REGRETS TO THE GRAND ARMY.

The Veterans Apparently Not Much Disappointed—A Caustic Arraignment of Congressman Matson—Satisfactory Condition of the Order—The Selection of Officers—Milwaukee the Next Place of Meeting—Mrs. Logan's Warm Welcome by the Illinois Posts.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 13.—Special.]—The great sensation in the convention of the Grand Army of the Republic today was the receipt of a dispatch from President Cleveland regretting his inability to attend. Mr. Cleveland will regret that he sent such a dispatch a good deal more than his inability to be present. Soon after Commander-in-Chief Rea had delivered his address it was announced that a telegram had been received from the President. There was complete silence while the message was being read. It was addressed to Commander-in-Chief Rea. In it President Cleveland said he some time ago received an invitation from a local committee to attend the encampment. This invitation had been mislaid, and he did not know to whom his reply should be addressed. He therefore telegraphed his regrets that public business prevented his attendance. Every one in the convention was surprised when the telegram was read. The delegates did not know what to make of it. A member from New York was the first to get his wits. "Did he send a substitute?" he shouted. This raised a laugh, but there was a bigger one when another delegate moved that the telegram be referred to the Committee on Pensions. Derisive remarks about the Cleveland vetoes went up from all parts of the house. Finally a delegate asked if Cleveland had been invited by any officer of the Grand Army. "I do not know of any such an invitation," replied Commander-in-Chief Rea. This was a pleasing announcement. Such a shout of applause has not been heard in Grand Army meeting for some years as went up when it was known that Cleveland had not been officially invited, and when the news was heard out at the various camps 40,000 veterans echoed the cries of delight.

THE PENSION QUESTION.

Next to the Cleveland incident the report of the Committee on Pensions was the big event of the day. This report completely punctured the claims set up by Col. Matson, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, that he is the friend of the soldier. It is the most caustic arraignment given any man in Grand Army circles in some years, and if it does not cost Matson his election a good many people will be fooled. The report says the committee attempted to prevail on Congress to pass a dependent pension bill; that the Senate passed the measure and the House referred it to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, of which Col. Matson is Chairman. The House committee was urged to act speedily, so that there could be some hope of passing the bill, but one man (Matson) blocked the way. When the session was more than half spent the Chairman of the House Committee on Invalid Pensions consented to report, but the bill reported disregarded the wishes of 400,000 members of the Grand Army.

"The bill reported," says the committee, "was a mongrel, narrow, picayunish affair. This bill was reported to the House and put upon the calendar. From that hour it has proved impossible to bring this or any other general pension measure before the House. In May your committee prepared a petition to the Committee on Rules asking that three or four days be set apart for the consideration of general pension legislation. This petition received the signatures of over 100 members of the House. The name of the Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions was not in the list of those in favor of such action. It has been clearly within his own power to secure the assignment of one or more days for this purpose. He made no such effort, nor by act nor word indicated that he favored it. The responsibility for the failure of your bill, the responsibility for the failure of general pension legislation of any kind or degree, the responsibility for the failure to secure for the veterans of the land even a hearing before the National House of Representatives for the present session rests upon the Chairman of the House Committee of Invalid Pensions. Regretting that its efforts in following out your instructions have been thus hindered and thwarted, your committee recommends that the suggestions of last year be reaffirmed and another vigorous campaign be begun in behalf of our needy and deserving comrades."

If Mr. Matson had any friends present they did not make themselves known. No one objected to the severe overhauling the committee gave him. There was some objection to the closing sentence by delegates who favored a service pension, but the report of the committee was adopted by an almost unanimous vote.

GROWTH OF THE ORDER.

A Satisfactory Showing Revealed by Commander Rea's Report.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 12.—The National Encampment proper began this morning—the receptions, campfires, and parade of yesterday being preliminary to the actual work of the encampment. The Grand Army of the Republic, the Woman's Relief Corps, the ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Army of West Virginia, Naval Veterans, Sheridan's division, and other division, brigade, and regimental associations met in various parts of the city, but the encampments were strictly secret, none but members being admitted. In the course of Commander-in-Chief Rea's address he says:

March 31, 1887, the total membership of our order in good standing was 320,926; March 31, 1888, it was 354,216, making a net gain of comrades in good standing during the year embraced within those dates of 33,290, an excess of 7,681 over the net gain of the previous year. It is but due to my distinguished predecessor to say that more than half of the net gain of the last official year was made during the first half of the year, which was included within his term of office. The report for the quarter ending June 30 show a gain by muster of 13,622 and a total membership in good standing of 361,868, with a loss from delinquent reports of 6,665, all of whom it may be assumed are in good standing in their respective posts. Omitting the loss from the delinquent reports, the net gain during the last quarter was 14,109. The reports show that June 30 there were 395,945 comrades borne on the rolls, to which may safely be added a sufficient number out on transfer cards to swell the grand total to 400,000. During the year 4,428 comrades died, being an increase of 1,037 over the previous year and a death rate of over twelve a day. During the last year the reports show that there was expended in charity the sum of $215,975.19. This, of course, does not include the many thousands of dollars which have been given by members privately in aid of less fortunate comrades.

The Committee on Pensions will submit a report of its labors. They have failed, but the blame lies elsewere, not with them. The bill reported by the committee to the Twenty-first National Encampment and by it recommended while not so far-reaching in its provisions as to meet the demand of a large minority of the comrades was yet so eminently just, so absolutely free from all objection resting upon reason, that there seemed no possibility of its failing to receive prompt and favorable action from the National Congress. No man or set of men can be found anywhere who will say that the relief it was framed to give should not be given. It exceeds in no particular the Nation's promises in the past or the wishes of the Nation in the present. Notwithstanding the ceaseless, earnest efforts of our most efficient Pension Committee in its behalf, it has failed to pass Congress, and by this failure wholly inexplicable and indefensive, thousands of our helpless comrades, helpless because of their devotion to their country in its extremity, are subsisting upon the charity of their comrades or are paupers in the mighty, wealthy Republic their unselfish valor saved. I cannot fitly comment upon this subject. My emotions will not permit it. It cannot be that the people of America will voluntarily continue longer to withhold from those heroic men that scanty support needed to preserve them from the pauper's fate and enable them to end their lives in self-respected communities. It is not to be expected that all will agree upon the measure proposed, but when, after discussion and deliberation, the majority have decided upon a measure all should yield and give it their support.

He speaks touchingly of the death of Gen. Phil Sheridan. He calls especial attention to the Woman's Relief Corps, the Sons of Veterans, and the Army and Navy Survivors' Division, and the regard future generations will have for them and their work. The other National officers also submitted their reports at the morning session.

NEXT PLACE OF MEETING.

Milwaukee, Wis., was chosen as the place for holding the next encampment. Considerable business was transacted, but it was of a routine character. During the late afternoon the Grand Army Band, Canton, O., a male chorus of 300 voices, and the Centennial children's chorus of 1,500 voices gave a grand concert at the east front of the Capitol, which was enjoyed by an audience of more than 75,000 people.

In the evening camp-fires were kept brightly burning all over town, the old vets joining with their comrades in recalling old times. The Army of West Virginia had a "big time" in a big tent and 8,000 people or more were present to participate. Gen. R. B. Hayes presided. Gen. George Crook was introduced and after a tremendous round of cheers excused himself from making what would have been his maiden effort in speech-making. Corporal Tanner was introduced by ex-President Hayes as "a man who has lost both his feet, but still had his tongue." The Corporal proved the statement to the great satisfaction of the audience. His pathetic stories of army life brought tears to the eyes of his audience. The Modoc Glee Club of Topeka, Kas., furnished excellent music. Thomas B. Swan of West Virginia, who had worn the gray, was next introduced, and received a royal welcome, but some one started a call for Foraker, and he stopped speaking. Senator Warner Miller of New York spoke and Mrs. McDonald of Pittsburg sang "The Star Spangled Banner." Gen. R. A. Alger of Michigan was introduced and announced his belief in the propriety of using the surplus to pension the old soldiers. Gov. Foraker of Ohio was called out and expressed his regret that Col. Swan had not finished his speech, and the audience called that gentleman out once more. He made an eloquent response, avowing undying love for the old flag of the Union and explaining what he considered the cause and result of the war. Hearty and close attention was paid. The scene was a notable one, the Union veterans cheering the Confederate veteran to the echo as he explained that he was disgusted with the Confederacy during the war, but served through because he had promised to do so. His remarks were of a political nature at times. At the other camp-fires large crowds expressed their hearty appreciation of what was said and done by repeated cheering. The sound of cheers could be heard almost constantly in different quarters of the city. Besides the speakers already mentioned there were Gen. W. H. Gibson of Ohio, Senator C. F. Manderson of Nebraska, Commander N. Martin Curtiss of New York, Gen. Lucien Fairchild, and many others. Gov. Foraker has been twice cheered since the opening of the encampment, the first time by an Allegheny (Pa.) post and later by the veterans from Ada, O.

SELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Candidates and Their Respective Strength—The Next Encampment.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Tomorrow occurs the election of officers of the Grand Army. The office of Commander-in-Chief is, as might be expected, the main prize or honor. There are any number of candidates. New York in caucus last night concentrated its strength in support of Gen. N. M. Curtis, who is well known in political as well as in army circles. The General is at least six and one-half feet in hight and built in proportion. He attends all National Republican conventions and is the present commander of the encampment of the State of New York. While Gen. Curtis is particularly zealous in political affairs, he has not, it is said, paid much attention to the National encampments of the Grand Army, and this fact is being used against his nomination. California will present the name of Grand Commander Goodman. This gentleman is wealthy and connected with railroads in the West. He is not here and meets with the same objection as that urged against Gen. Curtis, in that he has not attended the sessions of the grand encampments in years gone by. Mr. Goodman has few acquaintances outside of the delegation from California, and his candidacy is not regarded as being formidable. Michigan wants Gen. Alger to permit the use of his name. The General would receive the support of the Logan element in the Grand Encampment, and might be easily elected. He has up to this time declined to listen to the entreaties of his friends and forbids the use of his name. Vermont is united on Judge Veazey. The State has but a small delegation and its vote for Veazey will be purely complimentary. Illinois favors her commander, James A. Sexton. Three other Western States have expressed a desire to vote for Sexton. The Colonel says, however, he does not care for the honor and is quite content to return to the ranks when his term of office shall have expired. There has been and is today a marked sentiment in favor of Ohio's Governor, Joseph B. Foraker. As yet the Governor has not made known his wishes in the matter. The success of this encampment is an established fact, and the Columbus people have just cause to be proud over the result of their efforts. The old vets feel like doing something in the way of a recognition of the manner in which they have been received and treated. It may, contrary to precedent, assume the shape of the tender of a Grand Commandership to Gov. Foraker.

Senior Vice-Commander Lanahan looks at this time like the probable winner. In the vernacular of tip-sellers at the race track, he may come first under the wire. A promotion from Senior Vice to the Commandership is unknown in National Grand Army circles. Lanahan may be the exception to the rule. He is of Irish extraction and exceedingly popular in Grand Army circles. Mr. Lanahan is quick-witted, bright, and a first-class story-teller—in brief, just such a man as warms the cockles of the hearts of the old soldiers. While many of the candidates are new in National Grand Army circles and are just beginning to make themselves known, Lanahan has an unbroken record in this respect. He has attended every National Encampment, twenty-two in number. Illinois and any number of States are inclined to support and urge Lanahan's nomination. He has unquestionably the best of the contest just at this time, but the condition of affairs may change materially before the balloting begins.

THE OTHER OFFICES.

The Senior Vice-Commandership usually goes to the State in which the National Encampment is located. There are half a dozen aspirants for the honor. Col. M. H. Nell, Commander of McCoy Post of Columbus, O., can unquestionably have this honor if he wants it. The Colonel is in charge of Camp Neil. He and the members of his staff have worked hard in making the camp a success, and they have demonstrated their ability in this line beyond all shadow of doubt. Everybody in Camp Neil favors Col. Neil. New York had a candidate in the person of Comrade Dubey, but the action of the delegation in indorsing Dubey was rather demoralizing to his chances.

The names of J. L. Bennett and J. G. Everest of Chicago are mentioned in connection with the Junior Vice-Commandership. This office usually goes to the West if the Commandership is voted to the East and vice versa.

MRS. LOGAN WELCOMED.

Thousands of the Soldiers Crowd About Her—A Monument to the General.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The old soldiers who are not delegates to the regular Grand Army Convention have spent the day at the three camps provided for them or in holding regimental and brigade reunions. The survivors of a hundred Ohio regiments and those of regiments in other States held meetings in various parts of the city. The Twenty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Illinois Infantry Associations had interesting meetings and talked over their war experiences, but the most popular reunions were the small informal gatherings which were held by accident. Every time a dozen veterans got together a "reunion" was held and the old story was told again.

But the greatest event of the day was the visit of Mrs. Gen. Logan and her son, John A. Logan Jr., to the Illinois headquarters at Camp Neil. Some of the scenes enacted during her visit will never be forgotten by the witnesses. Last night Mrs. Logan promised an Illinois delegation she would call at their camp headquarters this morning at 9 o'clock. This was announced to the Illinois soldiers, and when Mrs. Logan and her son drove up at the time fixed 3,000 of them were assembled to greet them. A mighty cheer was sent up as soon as Mrs. Logan was recognized, and 500 soldiers were all trying to shake hands with the widow of Illinois' great volunteer soldier at the same time. No man or woman ever received a more enthusiastic welcome. As soon as Mrs. Logan and her son could get from their carriage they took their places in front of department headquarters. The line of soldiers was formed and began passing through to shake hands with the wife and son of their great commander. They were presented by Col. Botley and Capt. H. H. Henshaw of Chicago. Mrs. Logan was moved to tears many times as her husband's old comrades passed along and she saw the badge of the old Fifteenth Army Corps, which became so famous under his command. Next to the widow of the great General the old soldiers were interested in meeting his son. Dozens of them almost cried when they saw the resemblance of the young man to his distinguished father. "You've got your father's eye," said one old man as he hobbled along on a crutch and a cane. "If you've got his sand you'll get along all right." It was an hour and a half before the 3,000 Illinois veterans had passed through the line. In the meantime the news of Mrs. Logan's presence had spread throughout the length and breadth of Camp Nell, and the 40,000 there encamped made a rush for the Illinois headquarters. The streets and avenues leading to it were black with an enthusiastic and cheering multitude. It would have been impossible for Mrs. Logan to have shaken hands with one-fourth of the old soldiers who were coming forward, and after some of the Kansas and Iowa soldiers had passed through the line she and her son were put in their carriage and driven down the line. Great difficulty was experienced in getting through, so great was the desire to see Mrs. Logan. Cheer after cheer rent the air. Gen. Logan himself would not have received a greater welcome than his much beloved widow. The rest of the day at the camp was spent in holding informal reunions.

A MONUMENT TO LOGAN.

The Grand Army people propose to secure funds to erect a monument to the memory of Gen. John A. Logan. The sum sought to be raised is $25,000. Gen. Alger started the movement at last year's encampment with $1,000. George M. Pullman of Chicago and C. E. Lemon of Washington have sent in $1,000 each, and last night a dispatch was received from Gen. Andrews of Youngstown, O., adding a fourth thousand to the list. Gen. Andrews is the father-in-law of John A. Logan Jr. Three thousand dollars has already been subscribed in smaller sums. The Grand Army will circulate subscription lists through its posts, and the additional $15,000 necessary to build the monument will probably be collected before the next National encampment.

ARRESTING THE THIEVES.

Chief of Police Murphy of Columbus has met with marked success in ridding the city of the countless horde of thieves who are attracted by such crowds as this. He secured the services of detectives from St. Louis, Cincinnati, Dayton, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburg. Chicago contributed a brace of Pinkerton men and Andy Rohan of the city force. These men have worked day and night, and as a result of their labors the Columbus "booby hatch" is filled to overflowing with thieves. Among the more prominent of these worthies might be mentioned little Jo Harris and Fatman Burke of Chicago, and Dayton Sammy, Alf Clegg, Tommy Blake, Fred Friend, Dutch Galvin, Slippy Dean, and Tom White, the hotel thief, representing the country at large. One of the peculiarities of the system in vogue here lies in the fact that the thieves usually receive a whack or two from a policeman's club at the time of their arrest.

THE GRANT COTTAGE.

The report of comrade W. G. Veazey, Judge Advocate General, opens with a reference to the proposition of the late J. W. Drexel, a life-long friend of Gen. Grant, to give the Mount MacGregor cottage, where Gen. Grant died, to the Grand Army. This matter was referred to him by the Commander-in-Chief, and in order to close the matter legally he drew up a bill incorporating the "Mount MacGregor Memorial Association," which named J. W. Drexel, John P. Nes, G. H. Treadwell, and John Kellogg as incorporators. This bill was passed by the New York Legislature, but Gov. Hill's signature was withheld on account of the death of Mr. Drexel. Comrade Veazey assures the encampment that the Drexel heirs wish to carry out the purpose of the bequest. He reports the conditions of the bill which provides among other things for a perpetual board of control and submits the matter as it now stands.

The Mills bill is only a step, but it is toward an object that the leaders of Democratic thought and legislation have clearly in mind. The important question is not so much the length of the step as the direction of it. The commit itself is the important fact.—Gen. Harrison's Letter of Acceptance.

RED MEN IN SECRET SESSION.

Election of Officers—A Presentation—Evening Exercises.

The morning session of the Great Council of Red Men at the Palmer House yesterday was devoted to a consideration of the Finance Committee's report. The report dealt wholly with questions of mileage, salaries, and the expenses of the Great Council. The salary of the Great Keeper of Records was increased to $1,500 a year. In the afternoon the officers for the ensuing year were elected. The only contest was over the office of the Great Junior Sagamore. There were several candidates, all with strong backing, and it took four ballots to fill the office. Thomas E. Peckerpaugh of Ohio was chosen on the fourth ballot by a majority of two. The officers chosen were: Great Incohonee, Thomas G. Francis of New Jersey; Great Senior Sagamore, Thomas K. Donnolly of Pennsylvania; Great Junior Sagamore, Thomas E. Peckerpaugh of Ohio; Great Prophet, Ralph S. Gregory of Indiana; Great Chief of Records, Charles C. Conley of Pennsylvania; Great Keeper of Wampum, Joseph F. Fyle of Delaware. The offices of Great Tocakon and Great Minnewa are appointive and will be filled before the close of the Council. When Charles C. Conley was chosen Great Chief of Records Charles H. Lichtman, on behalf of the tribes of Colorado, presented him with a handsome emblem of the order. The emblem consists of a gold eagle with outstretched wings bearing a tomahawk in his talons. From this is suspended the great seal of Colorado, and from this again is suspended the emblem of the order. The whole is made of gold and silver mined in Colorado.

An indication of the growth of the order is given in the report of the Committee on Charters, which will report tomorrow recommending that Great Councils be chartered in Maine, Rhode Island, and Alabama. Last evening was given up to the exemplification of the unwritten work of the order by the Chicago teams.

A GIGANTIC RAILWAY SCHEME.

A Company Formed to Secure a Direct Route from the Soo to Halifax.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—It is understood that H. J. Beemer, General Manager of the Pontiac & Pacific Junction Railway, who is at present in Paris, has succeeded in organizing a company of capitalists there with a capital of over $8,500,000 to complete the Pontiac & Pacific line from Pembroke to Sault Ste. Marie, to lease or purchase from the Canadian Pacific Railway the North Shore line from Ottawa to Quebec, and to obtain from the Dominion Government running powers over the Inter-Colonial Railway to St. John, N. B. The Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State, is a member of the syndicate. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has for some time past found the North Shore Road, especially that portion from Ottawa to Montreal, a burden, and it is learned from the best authority that the company is willing to get rid of the whole line from Ottawa to Quebec. The object of this new system of lines is to move Western grain from Minneapolis and the Canadian Northwest to the Canadian winter ports for shipment. The argument used with the Government by the company to secure running powers over the Inter-Colonial was that the new system of railroads would be of great benefit to the country in case of the American Government adopting a course of retaliation, as the amalgamated lines would make a direct route from the Sault to St. John and Halifax.

Frosts Reported in the Northwest.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 12.—Various Central and North Dakota points report frosts last night. Aberdeen reports corn injured in some localities and in others far enough advanced to escape. Flax appears uninjured. At Flandreau only the vines were injured, corn and flax being well out of the way.

DAVITT READY TO TALK.

WILLING TO APPEAR BEFORE THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

The Irish Leader Shown to Have No Connection with the Phoenix Park Murder—The Dynamiters Had No Sympathy with Him—Hicks-Beach and Bradlaugh Compelled to Retire from Public Life—Against a New York Corner—General Foreign News.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Mr. Davitt intends to apply to the Parnell Commission for permission to testify before that body. He has prepared for the press an abstract of the statement he proposes to make before the commission, commencing with the occurrences of 1880, when he joined the Irish Republican Brotherhood. He says that he became acquainted with Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Donnell on his release from Portland Prison. During his imprisonment, after much thought he concluded that the Irish were not adapted for agitation by secret conspiracy, and formed a plan of combination. He communicated his views to the leaders of both the revolutionary and constitutional parties. Among the latter he found a disposition to resent Butts' policy of conciliation.

Among the Fenians he received more encouragement than he had expected. After his tour in America he started a movement to make the land question the basis of agitation. He controverts the *Times'* theory that this new departure had anything to do with the new departure originated in New York. Although defending the American proposal so far as it excluded his scheme for supplanting the secret conspiracy, he says he was convinced that an alliance between the constitutionalists and revolutionists was impossible and therefore took an independent line without consulting either Mr. Parnell or the Fenian leaders. In 1879 he started an agitation against landlordism on funds received from his American lectures. He applied to John Boyle O'Reilly, Patrick Ford, and John Devoy for assistance. He received £500 from the national or skirmishing fund, but as the Fenian press objected to the use of the fund for constitutional agitation he returned the amount. Mr. Parnell offered money from the resources of the league.

Mr Parnell's official connection with the movement began with the organization of the league in October, 1879. Parnell during his absence in America in the winter of 1879 forwarded to the league £30,000 to be distributed for the relief of distress. In 1880 Davitt going to America to form an auxiliary league was expelled from the Irish Republican Brotherhood for advocacy of constitutional agitation. Since then he has been in constant hostility between the leaguers and the Fenians. Early in 1880 four men visited his lodgings in Dublin designing to murder him. At the same time a Fenian gang headed by "Phœnix Park" Carey broke up his meetings in the Rotunda. About this time if he and other leaguers in favor of open agitation had not been removed from the control of the league by the Government imprisoning them the "Invincible" conspiracy would never have been heard of. The morning following the Phœnix Park murders he met Parnell, who was greatly excited; said he had decided to send his resignation to Cork, retiring utterly from Irish politics that day. Parnell declared that no man could be safe where irresponsible conspirators organized deeds of that kind, aiming deadly blows at the constitutional movement on the threshold of victory. Davitt succeeded in persuading him to reconsider. The same day the manifesto condemning the murders was sent to Ireland. Mr. Davitt, although taking no prominent part in the National League, coöperated with Mr. Parnell's delegates to Chicago in 1886 in trying to influence the convention in the direction of a pacific policy. He was afterward condemned to be shot by the council of dynamiters of the Rossa faction because he had denounced the use of dynamite in Chicago. Mr. Davitt concludes with a reference to the plan of campaign, of which he disapproves as only proposing to lower rents, thus tending to prolong landlordism.

TO LEAVE PARLIAMENT.

Hicks-Beach and Bradlaugh Compelled to Leave Public Life.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—When Parliament reassembles next month two well known and distinguished members will be absent. These are Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Charles Bradlaugh. The rumor is current that they will accept the Chiltern Hundreds and retire from parliamentary life. The reasons for this course, which is rather unexpected, are generally known. Hicks-Beach's eyesight is again much impaired and he is threatened with total blindness. During the last session he had to abstain from the performance of his official duties and to repair to the Continent for treatment by an eminent oculist. Hicks-Beach has been a distinguished figure in the Commons for many years. Although he made no pretensions to oratory, he was an able debater, and when he rose to speak he always had the attention of the House. He has held from time to time various public offices of honor and responsibility. Bradlaugh's financial embarrassment is the cause of his retirement. The small fortune he accumulated by his literary labors has disappeared, and he is now forced to relinquish his parliamentary career so as to be free to devote his whole time to writing and lecturing. Perhaps when he has realized a sufficient sum to meet his heavy obligations he will return to Parliament.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The French President and Premier Watching the Naval Maneuvres.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—President Carnot and Prime Minister Floquet arrived at Cherbourg today. The object of their visit is to witness the maneuvres of the naval squadron. Shortly after their arrival they embarked on board of the barbette ship Marengo, which was attended by an escort of ironclads and dispatch boats. The harbor was crowded with yachts and other craft. The President was enthusiastically cheered.

The German Emperor's Travels.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—The *Post* says that Emperor William's suite on his visit to Munich, Vienna, Rome, and Naples will include Gen. Wittich and three aide de camps, Count Herbert Bismarck, with a secretary; Chief Court Marshal Liebenau, Court Marshal Pueckler, Gen. Habuka, Dr. Tucanus, and Councilor Meissner. The naval maneuvres at Wilhelmshaven were resumed today. The squadron attacked the port and afterwards the crew engaged in launching manœuvres. In the evening the Emperor went ashore and dined at the officers' club. The town was decorated in honor of the occasion.

The Czar Celebrates His Name Day.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 12.—The Czar celebrated his name day in the midst of his Generals at Novoja Praga, in the Government of Cherson. Civilians took a prominent part in the fêtes held in honor of the occasion. Farmers brought rural products and other offerings to the Emperor, and the head men of the villages presented him with bread and salt. Groups of peasant girls brought garlands for presentation to the Emperor. Three hundred and fifty guests took luncheon at the imperial table. The maneuvres of the troops will be concluded tomorrow.

Secured His Passage Home.

GHENT, Sept. 12.—Stewart, who was extradited from New York on his confession that he murdered a wealthy merchant, denies that he committed the crime. He alleges that he confessed in order to obtain a free passage home.

A Battle Imminent in Afghanistan.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—A dispatch from Afghanistan says: The Ameer's troops will attack Ishak Khan on three sides. Separate corps are advancing from Badakshan, Cabul, and Western Turkestan. There are continuous skirmishes between the outposts. Ishak Khan is concentrating his forces near Haipak. A decisive battle is imminent.

No Famine in Egypt.

CAIRO, Sept. 12.—The statement that a famine in Egypt is feared because of the failure of the crops is officially declared to be untrue. The Nile is rising slowly and the crops will be equal to those of 1884. It is expected that the hight of the water at Assouan will reach fifteen cubits.

Against a New York Corner.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—It is reported that the cotton mills in Lancashire and other counties will commence running on short time Monday with the object of defeating the New York cotton corner. Many mill-owners, replying to the circular of the United Spinners' Association, agree to work on half time. The operatives generally are willing to assist the employers.

The Quarrel About Massowah.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 12.—In consequence of the action of Italy in invoking the tenth article of the Suez Canal convention in support of her repudiation of the capitulations of Massowah, the Porte has determined to append to the convention an explanation of Art. 10 which will be submitted to the Powers. If the Powers fail to agree upon the Porte's interpretation of the article, Turkey will refuse to ratify the convention.

No News from Stanley.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Capt. Vangel, chief of the Stanley Falls military expedition, and Ross Troup, a member of the Stanley expedition, have arrived at Liabon from the Upper Congo. They bring no news from Stanley.

New Way to Stop a Strike.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 12.—Eighty cooks employed in the imperial palace, who struck on account of the non-payment of their wages, have been sent into exile.

The Floods in Austria.

VIENNA, Sept. 12.—The floods in Austria are increasing. Three-quarters of Trieste is submerged. Ten lives have been lost and great damage has been done to property. Soldiers are at work day and night building embankments.

PREDICTIONS ON THE WEATHER.

Fair, Cooler, with Rising Temperature, Winds Shifting to Southeasterly.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—For Indiana, cooler, fair, except in extreme northern portion, stationary temperature, winds shifting to easterly.

For Illinois, fair, cooler in northern portion, rising temperature in northern portion, winds shifting to southeasterly.

For Lower Michigan, fair, slowly rising temperature, preceded by light frosts Thursday morning, variable winds.

Place of observation.	Hight of barometer.	Thermometer.	Maximum temperature.	Direction of wind.	Rate of velocity.	Rainfall, past 24 hours.	Weather.
New York	29.98	74	83	S.	8	....	Fair
Washington, D. C.	29.96	70	84	S. W.	6	....	Clear
Vicksburg, Miss.	29.92	74	90	S. E.	4	....	Clear
New Orleans, La.	29.96	80	89	E.	8	.08	Clear
Galveston, Tex.	29.98	82	....	E.	8	....	Fair
Washington, D. C.	29.96	70	84	S. W.	6	....	Clear
Cincinnati, O.	30.00	74	90	S. W.	6	....	Fair
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.92	62	70	N. W.	14	....	C'udy
Oswego, N. Y.	29.88	62	70	N. W.	14	....	Fair
Rochester, N. Y.	29.98	62	76	N. W.	14	....	C'udy
Erie, Pa.	29.94	62	70	S. W.	6	.01	Clear
Cleveland, O.	29.96	66	80	S. W.	6	.10	Clear
Sandusky, O.	30.02	62	76	N. W.	6	.01	Clear
Toledo, O.	30.04	60	76	N. W.	6	....	Clear
Detroit, Mich.	30.06	54	74	N. W.	6	....	Clear
Alpena, Mich.	30.08	46	66	W.	6	....	C'udy
Green Bay, Wis.	30.18	52	56	N. W.	6	....	Clear
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.12	48	68	N. W.	6	....	Clear
Marquette, Mich.	30.18	44	58	W.	6	.02	Clear
Port Huron, Mich.	30.08	52	68	N. W.	6	....	Clear
Chicago	30.04	58	68	N. W.	6	....	Fair
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.14	54	62	N.	6	....	Clear
Duluth, Minn.	30.18	54	64	N. W.	6	....	Clear
St. Paul, Minn.	30.18	54	66	N. W.	6	....	Clear
La Crosse, Wis.	30.22	52	60	N. W.	6	....	Clear
Davenport, Ia.	30.16	58	64	N. W.	6	....	Fair
Des Moines, Ia.	30.16	60	66	Calm.	....	....	Clear
Cookuk, Ia.	30.10	60	66	N. W.	6	....	Clear
Cairo, Ill.	30.08	76	84	N. W.	6	....	Clear
Springfield, Ill.	30.12	62	72	N. W.	6	....	Clear
St. Louis, Mo.	30.12	68	76	N. W.	6	....	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	30.08	70	80	N. E.	6	....	Clear
Omaha, Neb.	30.06	66	76	S.	6	....	Clear
Huron, Dak.	30.12	60	70	S. E.	6	....	Clear
Yankton, Dak.	30.16	62	66	S. E.	6	....	Clear
Moorhead, Minn.	30.18	52	60	S. E.	6	....	Clear
St. Vincent	30.12	50	60	S. E.	6	....	Clear
Bismarck, Dak.	30.00	64	70	S. E.	6	....	Clear
Fort Buford, Dak.	29.92	74	78	S. W.	6	....	Clear
Helena, Mont.	29.70	76	86	S. W.	6	C'udy	Clear
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.80	72	80	S.	6	....	Clear
Denver, Colo.	29.88	68	80	E.	6	....	Clear
Dodge City, Kas.	30.06	68	80	S. W.	6	....	Fair
El Paso, Tex.	29.88	80	86	S.	6	....	Clear
Salt Lake City, Utah	29.74	64	80	S.	6	....	Clear
Minnedosa	30.00	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Garry	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Medicine Hat	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Norfolk, Va.	30.00	72	82	S. E.	6	....	Clear
Charleston, S. C.	30.00	78	80	S.	6	....	C'udy
Montrose	29.92	70	80	S.	6	....	Clear
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.04	78	86	S. E.	6	Rain	Clear
Pensacola, Fla.	29.96	80	86	S. E.	6	....	Clear

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The France, from New York, Aug. 29, for London, went ashore on Erith Sands, Gravesend.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12.—Arrived, the Handel, from New York, and Caspian, from Baltimore.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Passed the Lizard, the Kotic, for Havre. Passed Scilly, the Lahn, from New York for Bremen.

ANTWERP, Sept. 12.—Arrived, the Broomhaugh, from New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Arrived, the Noordland, from Antwerp; the California, from Hamburg.

Fairbank Succeeds Himself.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The Governor today appointed N. K. Fairbank of Chicago to be a member of the State Board of Fish Commissioners, to succeed himself.

CARSON PIRIE & COMPANY

Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!

SALE OF A GREAT QUANTITY.

MOIRE RIBBONS, SATIN EDGE, REGULAR VALUE, 10c PER YARD. 200 PIECES AT 6c YD.

MOIRE VELVET, SATIN AND GROS GRAIN, ALSO FANCY RIBBONS, 3 IN. TO 5 INCHES WIDE, REGULAR VALUE 35c TO 50c YD. WILL SELL 400 PCS. AT 25c YD.

MOIRE SASH RIBBONS, 8 IN. WIDE, SATIN EDGE, ALL COLORS, REGULAR VALUE, $1.25 YD. WILL SELL 1,900 YDS. AT 85c YD.

DRESSMAKING PARLORS.

We are now prepared to fill all orders intrusted to us.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF A BARGAIN SALE

—IN—

Ladies' and Gents'

LEATHER POCKETBOOKS,

Purchased with special reference to this sale at prices which enable us to offer an array of

BARGAINS NOT REPEATABLE.

The choice of 250 dozen of SEAL LEATHER, RUSSIA LEATHER, NOVELTY LEATHER PURSES, POCKETBOOKS, &c., for Ladies & Gents, 45c. Worth up to $2.00.

PURSES, POCKETBOOKS, CARD CASES, CIGAR CASES, $15,000 worth of Fine and Medium LEATHERWARE For less than 1/4 Value.

The choice of 200 dozen of REAL SEAL, JAPANESE, and REAL RUSSIA POCKETBOOKS 79c EACH, Worth up to $4.00 and $5.00.

A RARE CHANCE FOR ECONOMICAL BUYERS.

Each Article Warranted Pure Leather.

The Best Natural Aperient.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Waters are offered to the public under the names of which the "HUNYADI" word forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a RED DIAMOND.

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,

and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada:

FREDK. DE BARY & CO.,

41 & 43 Warren Street, New York.

We Always Lead!

100 Men's Rich Black Diagonal Worst'd

TALKING OVER INSURANCE

FIRE UNDERWRITERS DISCUSS THEIR MUTUAL INTERESTS.

Several Interesting Papers on Important Branches of the Business—Difficulties the Companies Have to Contend Against When Carrying Cases Through the Courts—A Consideration of the Question, Who Is the Proper Person to Make the Rates?

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest began yesterday morning in the Ladies' Ordinary of the Grand Pacific Hotel, about 150 being in attendance. The meeting was called to order by President J. W. Holman, and on motion of Charles E. Bliven the local agents were admitted.

After the roll-call came the reports of committees. The Secretary reported the total membership at 306, a gain of fifteen during the year, there being thirty-seven new members and twenty-two losses by death and resignation. The Executive Committee reported favorably on the applications for membership by W. H. Gray, Louisville; J. B. McLaren, Duluth; C. H. Foot, Toledo; J. W. O'Brien, Grand Haven; and W. H. Woodward, Chicago. The question of publishing in book form the reports of the yearly meetings was put over until next year.

President Holman, in a few well-chosen words, spoke of the objects of the association, closing with brief memorials on the late William B. Cornell, Asa W. Spalding, Edward C. Preston, and Thomas Underwood, who had died since the last meeting. Charles B. Whiting read an interesting paper on "Something That Looks Like the Philosopher's Stone." It was an able discussion of insurance legislation and litigation. He said that the insurance legislation in many States had given great annoyance, and that justice was rarely meted out to the companies when they went to court. "And even when it is not a jury trial it is hard to get justice, not because the Judges are dishonest, but because they are so unlearned in the policy of insurance." The companies were driven out of New Hampshire once by cutthroat legislation, but the laws then passed were now dead letters and the rates were higher than before. "The trouble is that the public is more interested in and knows less of our business than almost any other. All some of them know is that they have paid for so much insurance, and they want the whole amount whether they are entitled to it under the policy or not. If the public could be made to understand that the course taken by Legislatures often hampers us and results in an advance of rates the trouble would cease. I think it would be money well spent to employ intelligent lecturers to give free lectures. I also think it would be a good idea to put a few short, pithy paragraphs on the back of each policy explaining the nature of it."

He referred to "wild-cat" companies, and thought it a good idea to have the policyholders personally interested. The Legislatures never bothered the mutual companies because there were votes back of them. There was also less chance of fraud. A man would not stand by and see a neighbor cheat a company if he had a personal interest in it.

THE AFTERNOON MEETING.

The association listened to entertaining papers and discussions at the afternoon session. There was an increased attendance, and great interest was manifested in the program.

"Who Should Make the Rate?" was the subject of a discussion with L. D. Moody as the leading speaker. The speaker said the question was one of the most practical, and at the same time one of the most complicated. The system of schedules was wrong. The rating should be started on a proper basis, after which all rates should be properly considered and included. It was a much debated question as to who should make this rate. The local agent was not the proper person. He was subjected to a great pressure from the customer and was rarely free from prejudice. It was only fair that the company, which had to pay all losses, should make the rate. The special agent was disqualified by reason of the prejudice communicated to him by the local agent. In the opinion of the speaker the local manager, representing all the companies, was the proper person to fix the rate.

Charles E. Bliven, Manager of the American Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, read an interesting paper on "Rates and Rating." He said that fire insurance, while not entirely a question of rates, was largely so. Experience has shown that no individual judge is infallible on this subject. The same was true of companies. One company would prohibit a line of risks which another would assume at a great profit. One company under his observation had lost heavily on woolen mills under a heavy tariff, while another had taken fair mills at a low rate and made money. Underwriting was conducted on the smallest of margins. One-tenth of 1 per cent would make a profit or a loss. Statistics show that 60 per cent of all premiums were paid in losses. Underwriting cannot be estimated as a conflict with chance, waged in the hope of winning by luck—a sort of gambling proceeding—for, properly speaking, there is not in fire underwriting any such element as chance. Brick, mortar, lath, and plaster burn as quickly in one place as another. This raised the question of an efficient fire department, which should be considered in fixing a rate. The rule should be, "Multiplicity of hazard and minimum of charge." The following out of this policy had already increased the standard of buildings. The speaker contended that there was a fixed law of losses and quoted statistics to prove it. To meet this great loss there should not be an increase in rates but an increase in discrimination.

A TALK TO THE YOUNG AGENT.

Charles Lyman Gage made a nappy, extemporaneous address on "Suggestions to Young Special Agents." Mr. Gage started by saying that he was once a special agent and knew of the peculiar trials and temptations besetting them. He made an earnest and eloquent address, full of telling points and good advice. He told the young men that hard work would always secure promotion and that the way to get a better position was to fill the one they had. They should not be suspicious of their associates, but act in good faith. In his treatment of the drinking habit he was exceedingly effective and was greeted with great applause.

In his paper, "Practical Use of Professional Standards," Mr. H. H. Walker contended that the standard policies now in use were too complicated. There were some provisions which had not saved enough to pay for the ink used to print them on policies. He was in favor of a less restrictive policy and believed it would be appreciated by the public.

The Hon. John A. Finch of Indiana read a valuable paper entitled "Insurance Companies in Court." An interest of the magnitude of the insurance business could not expect to be free from litigation. The companies hesitated about going into court and had good reason for so doing. Judges and juries had a tendency to open the doors to the claimant against an insurance company. This was natural, and to an extent chivalric. It was the feeling entertained towards the under dog in the fight. There was another reason for which the companies were to blame. There had been and now exist companies that paid only through fear of the courts and the absolute requirements of the policies. What was the remedy? The speaker suggested that a committee might be appointed to which should be referred all cases in which there was a dispute. The committee would then decide what cases should go to the courts. The rule should be, "Beware of the courts, but if once in make the fraudulent claimant beware of thee." They were handicapped by poor lawyers. There was so little litigation that the legal fraternity were almost in the dark concerning the laws of insurance. A more practical remedy than the appointment of a committee to pass on cases would be the education and employment of expert policy writers. A policy should be so drawn that the courts would have nothing to pass on. They would be compelled to quote Hamlet, "How absolute the knave is!" Mr. Finch related a number of mistakes commonly made on which a technicality had been hinged. He detailed the qualities which should be possessed by the adjuster. A debate followed and other points were brought out.

Two sessions will be held today, at which important papers will be read and business transacted.

Our relations with foreign Powers should be characterized by friendliness and respect. But our Nation is to a great, both in material strength and in moral power, to indulge in bluster or to be suspected of timorousness.—Gen. Harrison's Letter of Acceptance.

The most pleasant and effective remedy for worms is Holloway's Vermifuge Confections. Children like them, is pleasant and effective remedy.

THE LOG OF THE LAKES.

Grain, Coal, and Lake Freights.

The advance in grain freights was maintained yesterday with ease by the vesselmen on a strong demand for room and a moderate supply. Charters were: To Buffalo—Saginaw Valley, W. H. Barnum, wheat, at 3½ cents; E. P. Wilbur, Veronica, Nevada, Bredell, corn, at 3½ cents. To Erie—Susquehanna, corn. To Georgian Bay—Mary D. Ayer, corn, at 2½ cents; Granger, oats, at 2½ cents. Total capacity, wheat, 31,000 bushels; corn, 205,000 bushels; oats, 55,000 bushels.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Barring grips and passwords, there is as much secret work just now transpiring in the lake freight market as is ordinarily transacted at a meeting in a lodge room. Iron ore shippers want tonnage, but none of them want to be known as being the first to pay advanced rates; hence efforts to keep actual charters out of sight. The Roumania, Iron Duke, and Iron State were reported as chartered for ore. Ashland to Ohio ports, at $1.70; and the Frank Perew, ore, Marquette to Ohio ports, at $1.45; but there are good reasons for believing that $1.75 and $1.80 are the rates from these two ports. It is quite certain that the James Pickands among others is placed for ore from Marquette at $1.50. The Escanaba rate remains at $1.25, and coal freights are unchanged. Other engagements are the Col. Cook and Owasco, coal, Cleveland to Escanaba, 60 cents; George T. Hope, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, 80 cents; Rube Richards, coal, Toledo to Duluth, 70 cents; May Richards, coal, Toledo to Washburn, 60 cents; E. C. Hutchinson, coal, Toledo to Ashland, 70 cents; Josephine, coal, Cleveland to Fort William, 70 cents; Business, coal, Toledo to Ashland, 70 cents; Minneapolis, coal, Cleveland to Superior, 70 cents.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Coal freights are quiet at former rates. Charters—Nebraska, Uranus, to Chicago, 75 cents; Weayon, Eleanor, Itasca, to Milwaukee, 70 cents; R. Mills, Superior; V. H. Ketcham, Ashland; E. S. Hale, Duluth, all 60 cents. Canal freights are dull at former rates, wheat at 3½ cents and corn at 3½ cents to New York.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Wheat rates remain unchanged at 4 cents to Buffalo, with little demand.

Record of Marine Mishaps.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The steambarge Yakima while making the lower entrance of the canal this afternoon during the heavy northwester collided with the schr Benson, consort of the steambarge Tilley. The Benson lost her jibboom and bowsprit, narrowly escaping being sunk within a few feet of the locks. The Yakima carried away her stern.

Bad luck continues to follow the steambarge Otego, whose master recently died in Chicago. While entering the narrows at Sailors' Encampment today her consort, Montpenezy, grounded heavily on the rocks, which only a few days ago vacated by the sunken schr William Crosthwaite.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The tug Hays succeeded in pumping out the barge Genesee Chief and will leave for Bay City as the weather permits.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The schr Delaware in working up the straits this afternoon ran on the beach below Round Island Shoal. She is well altered and is resting easily on a sandy bottom. She is only on forward, and by swinging her they have succeeded in working her back about twenty feet and will probably get her off during the night without assistance.

ST. IGNACE, Mich., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The Reid Wrecking & Towing Company has the schr Tyson here and will put a diver to work on her. Sixty tons of coal were thrown overboard. The tug Mocking Bird has been sent for the release of the schr Delaware, aground on Green Island Shoals.

Stopped the Stealing of the River.

City Engineer Northway has hit upon an effective way to stop the owners of dock property from stealing more of the river. When they are about to build new docks they are required to get a permit, and, with this in hand, he sends a surveyor to locate the line of the river at their property. "I go on the principle that an ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure," said the City Engineer yesterday. "It is better to stop the encroachments at the outset than wait for expensive lawsuits, as the city has hitherto done. Whether or not we can compel the taking out of permits I do not know, but we make the builders think so, and that is the same thing. I think, however, that the same rule which applies to encroachments on the streets holds as to the river. In some instances we have to see to the line of the channel, and the river is small enough any way. If we are disputed we shall apply for a special order or perhaps an ordinance covering the point.

Direction of the Wind.

The direction of the wind, with its velocity, was as follows last night at the points named:

Place.	Direction.	Velocity.
Sault Ste. Marie	Northwest	Brisk
Milwaukee	Northwest	Light
Mackinaw	Northwest; cold	Heavy
Port Colborne	West	Fresh
Escanaba	Northwest	Light
Port Huron	Northwest	Smoky
Whitehall	North	Fresh
Manistee	North	Light

A Northwester at Sand Beach.

SAND BEACH, Mich., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—A northwest gale is blowing tonight. There are in for refuge the prop Wilson and four, schr Fellowship, Charles Johnson, Ironsides, Lady Essex, Lucinda, Garibaldi, and Alvina.

Nautical Notes.

The steamship Cambria went ashore on the Canadian shore a little below Port Huron in a dense smoke yesterday morning, and was released after she had thrown overboard 150 tons of ore, and six hours' work. She was not damaged. The weather is smoky on Lake Huron as the forest is all on fire north of Port Huron.

When the schr Flying Cloud reached the straits a boat pulled alongside, and a telegram was handed Capt. Thomas Scott informing him of the death of his wife in this city last Friday. He at once left his schooner in charge of the mate and started for home. The time to catch the train was limited, and the little boat fairly flew for the shore. By holding the train twenty minutes Capt. Scott was enabled to board it, and reached home yesterday. The funeral will take place this morning from the residence, No. 275 Leavitt street.

Vessel Movements.

Owen Sound—Arrived—Winnie Wing.

South Chicago—Arrived—Doak, City of Toledo. Cleared—F. & F. M. No. 1, Manhattan, Schuylkill.

Port Colborne—Down—Camanche, Blanchard, John Wesley, Oliver Mitchell, Lem Ellsworth, D. C. Port.

Milwaukee—Arrived—Kershaw, Egan, Porter, Merrill, Case, Chenango, Ishpeming, John Barcoal. Sailed—Veronica, for Chicago.

Escanaba — Arrived — Dahlia. Departed—A. Folsom, Nelson, M. Mitchell, H. E. Packer, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Philo Scoville, Volunteer, F. W. Gifford.

Sault Ste Marie—Up—Siberia, Paige, 1:30 p. m.; Tiller, G. M. Neelon, Merritt, Benson, 6:30; Dove—F. W. Wheeler, Ashland, 6:30 a. m.; Egyptian, Richard Winslow, 1 p. m.; Reindeer, Wheeler, Kibbell, Sophia Minch, 4:30; Sparta, Hamatra, 5:30; Gladstone, Ahira Cobb, 6:15.

Marquette—Down—City of Nicolett, Perrett, Butcher Boy, Rising Sun, Fitzhugh, Wood, Goodman, Linseria, Henry Witbeck, Wildam, Grace D. Le Fler, Empire State, I. N. Foster, Mayflower, Emerald, Thomas H. Smith. Up—M. C. Neff, F. H. Williams.

Detroit—Up—Tacoma, 12 m.; Marsh, 2:20 p. m.; Montana, 2:30; S. L. Watson, 5:30; David Stewart, Veronica, 9:15. Down—Ocean Queen, 2 a. m.; Champion, 5:30; Arabia, 7:30; Chicago, 9:30 p. m.; Saveland, Sunrise, 8; Spinner, Shawnee, Godfrey, Hartford, Ballentine, Ironson, 8; Cambria, 9:45.

Mackinaw City—Down—Boyle, Typo, 6 a. m.; Mills, 6:30; Harlem, 11:30; Syracuse, 1 p. m.; Hurlbut with Senator, 2; William Wolf, Boody, 4:30; Conestoga, 5:30; Newburgh, 6; Huron, Rubis, Nieman and consort, 6:30. Up—Oswego, 11:20 a. m.; Hopkins, 2:30 p. m. in harbor—Marsh, Badger, Orkney Lass, Lone Star. Departed—Brady and consorts.

Port Huron—Up—Smith Moore, 11:20 p. m.; Moran, 12:10 a. m.; Juniata, 2; Calumet, Ash, 2; D. M. Wilson and consorts, 3; Philadelphia, 4:30; Flower, 5; Marengo, Racine, 11; Fitzgerald, Northwest, 11:30; E. B. Hubbell and consort, 2; New Orleans, 3; Servia and consort, 2:30; Commodore, 3; Wocoken and consort, Arctic and consort, Down—Oscar Townsend, Ed Keller, 3:45 p. m.; Barnes, 4:10; Cambria, 5; Lansing, 7; H. Chisholm and consort, 7:45; Phil Minch and consort, 9:30. Arrived—York State, Ada Medora, Imperial.

Lake Erie Ports—Arrived at Buffalo: R. A. Packer, John Ruzee, Nyack, Scranton, Helena, Buddy, G. W. Mills, Jewett, Wm. Edwards, Minnesota, Devereux, Gratwick, Grace Holland, Thomas Quay. Cleared—From Buffalo: With merchandise, Mitchell, Wisconsin, New York, Chicago, Minnesota. In tow: with coal, John Ruzer, Milwaukee; St. Louis, Potomac, R. A. Packer, Chicago; Grand Traverse, Green Bay. From Toledo—Antelope, Manitoou. Coal. From Erie—Conestoga, Chicago, merchandise. From Cleveland—Sandusky, Duluth, corn. From Ashtabula—Havana, Manitowoc, coal; Helena, Escanaba, coal.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived with lumber, cedar, wood, etc.—Props E. H. Thompson, Muskegon; Scott, White Lake; Pauly, Montague; Manistique, Oscoda; S. Neff, Menominee; Tice, Ashland; schrs Apprentice Boy, Frost, Wilcox, Driver, Jessie Martin, Kate Lyons, Shepard, Magnolia, Muskegon; Eyre Feller, Snow Drop, Sturgeon River; Z. L. M. Cox, Sports Boy, David Mace, Forest, Hattie Earl, Grand Haven; C. H. Hackley, Resumption, R. Kenters, Ford River; Alice, Manistee; Jones, C. Harrison, White Lake; Norman, Fleetwing, Libbie Nau, Menominee; Rosa Belle, Bay State, Escanaba; Commerce, Richard Mott, Cheboygan; Bronson, Jones, Live Oak, Cedar River; Moses Gage, Sturgeon Bay; Cascade, Marquette Island; L. B. Coates, Manistee; Jones, Pierport; Starfish, Grand Traverse City; Rescue, Menominee; Coyne, Augus Smith, Oscoda; Success, Thunder Bay; Presto, Bark River, C. Michelson, Manistee. With sundries from Lake Superior, Muskegon, Saginaw, Susquehanna, Buffalo. Light—Schr Moonlight, Milwaukee.

Cleared with grain, etc.—Props Erie, Collingwood; Samuel Marshall, Sarnia; Jenny, Saginaw Valley, Buffalo; schrs Granger, Collingwood, Sarnia, Melvina, Owen Sound; Ann Maria, Port Huron; Moonlight, John Breden, Buffalo. With sundries—Prop Neff, Sturgeon Bay; schrs Lumberman, Lily Bay; Resumption, Ford River. Light—Props Scott, White Lake; Pauly, Muskegon; Shingle, Manistee; schrs Moses Gage, Sturgeon Bay; Stafford, Traverse City; Rosa Belle, C. H. Hackley, Myrtle, Bertie Calkins, Kenters, Ford River; Carrier, Live Oak, Manistee; Jones, Bronson, Cedar River; Adirondack, Alice, Manistique, Fleetwing, Lincoln Dall, Menominee; B. F. Wade, Chevelot; Myra Fuller, Pine Lake; M. E. Cook, Ludington; Howland, Juno, America, Escanaba; Douseman, Garden Bay; Forest, Topsy, Apprentice Boy, Kate Lyons, Muskegon; Minerva, Chesbrough; David Macy, Grand Haven; Four Brothers, Manistee.

The disfranchisement of a single loyal elector by fraud or intimidation is a crime too grave to be regarded lightly. The right of every qualified elector to cast and free ballot and have it honestly counted must not be questioned.—Gen. Harrison's Letter of Acceptance.

LOCAL NEWS.

A Narrative of a Railroad Target Watchman.

AN ITEM FROM PULLMAN JUNCTION.

A Budget from Oak Park by a Reporter Specially Detailed to Look After News from the Suburban Towns.

At Pullman Junction, or Stony Island crossing, Mr. Patrick M. McGuire can be found from morning until night and from Monday morning until Sunday night. Mr. McGuire holds the important position of target watchman, and to his care is intrusted the safety of trains in not colliding by both trying to cross the same track at the same time. Patrick has held this same position since June, 1882.

While in that vicinity in search of information the writer learned from Mr. McGuire's own lips the story of his suffering from an attack of dropsy, which is well worth reading. During the conversation that gentleman, in referring to his trouble, said:

"My limbs began to swell about three years ago, and I would also bloat in the stomach and body. I called in a physician, who told me I had dropsy. He prescribed for me, but I grew worse and got so bad that I could not lie down at night and would have to sit in a chair all night for over seven months. I would frequently have smothering spells and would have to go to the door or window to get my breath.

"The swelling was most annoying from the knee up, and I suffered the most excruciating pains for months at a time. Out of one of my limbs there was a watery discharge nearly all the time.

"The doctors around here gave me up, so I went to Chicago and was admitted to a West Side dispensary, where I was treated by some of the most eminent and best physicians in the city. I was laid on a table and stripped, while the professor lectured to the students on the nature and course of dropsy. After remaining there for a while and getting no better I returned home and began the use of patent medicines, and spent all the money I had in a vain endeavor to get well. I am positively certain that I was treated by at least a dozen different doctors, and with all their treatment and the patent (so called) medicines I used I got no relief."

"Well, but you seem all right now. What produced such a wonderful beneficial change?" queried the scribe.

"I had read of the many successful cures of Drs. McCoy & Wildman, and so I sent my daughter to see them. She described my condition to them, and they gave her medicine for me, which I began to take and continued to take it regular for about six weeks, and was entirely cured of all my suffering.

"In all this time I had never visited their office, nor did either of the doctors in the office see me; so about a few weeks ago I went to Chicago on purpose to see the wonderful physicians who did for me what others standing high in the medical profession failed to do."

Continuing Mr. McGuire said:

"Drs. McCoy & Wildman's name is as well known for miles around here as is any of the people living within the same distance. Why, I know of three of my neighbors who were cured of catarrh by them; besides these there are a number of the employés at the works who have been successfully treated by the same gentlemen; and I want to say, further, I never felt better in my life than I do now, and if I can recommend them to any one suffering you may rest assured I will do so, for I consider them gentlemen of rare skill and ability, with plenty of practical experience to successfully treat any disease they undertake."

Patrick McGuire is well known for miles around, and was at one time a large railroad contractor, until by accident he lost one of his limbs, since which time he has been in the employ of the railroad companies at Pullman Junction.

AN OPEN CONFESSION.

Mr. A. L. Blessman of Oak Park is Interviewed by a Tribune Reporter.

"About five years ago, while working in Minnesota," said Mr. A. L. Blessman, residing at Oak Park, "I began to notice that I was subject to continual colds."

"It was not long, however," continued Mr. Blessman, "before what I supposed to be only a cold began to appear more serious. Intense pains in the head, especially in the back part, a constant filling up of the ears with wax, and the sight growing dim, and a clogging up of the throat, which caused every attempt to breathe to be accompanied by pain, made me feel miserable. It was only by a violent effort that I could raise the phlegm, the latter being of a dull, whitish color, at times streaked with a yellowish coloring. My nose became so raw and sore that I couldn't bear the slightest touch.

"But, though the pains I suffered were hard to bear during the day, they were as nothing compared to what I suffered after I had laid down at night. It was but a very short while after going to bed before my throat began to feel as if entirely stopped up, and many a time have I truly believed that before the day would come I would choke to death.

"Then in the morning after getting up I would be tortured for ever half an hour hawking and spitting, and when it was time for me to go to the shop, I was exhausted rather than rested after my night's suffering; and then I was a continual sufferer from those terrible headaches which made it almost impossible for me to think even without an effort, and which left me, after they had passed off, to a certain extent, with a drowsy feeling that caused me to go through my day's work more like a machine than a man.

"I always noticed that my head felt worse in damp or rainy weather, because it was then I would take fresh colds and sometimes would get so hoarse that I could not speak loud. I had a roaring and buzzing noise in my head almost all the time, and was getting very hard of hearing.

"For about a year and a half my stomach caused me a great deal of annoyance, as the food I ate would cause me to have a distressed feeling. I would belch up wind and at times raise sour water. I lost about fifteen pounds in weight in a short time.

"And so," Mr. Blessman went on to say, "my life dragged along. I won't even mention the money I spent in trying to get rid of my trouble, for I felt that money was of little account if I could only get cured.

"One evening while glancing over the paper my attention was attracted by an interview with a man whom I knew well. He had been a sufferer very much as I had, and had been cured by the use of Drs. McCoy & Wildman's treatment.

"Well, I went to see them. And with what result? you ask. You can see for yourself.

"From a man suffering as I have told you I did I have got to be a well, a cheerful, and contented man. That expresses it all. I eat and sleep well. I go to work in the morning and come home at night none the worse for my day's labor, for I am a sound, healthy man. Yes, I am pleased—more than that; I am grateful."

Mr. Blessman is a butcher by occupation and is well and favorably known in Chicago and villages surrounding Oak Park, where he can be found to corroborate the above statement.

DOCTORS

McCOY & WILDMAN,

LATE OF

Bellevue Hospital, New York.

OFFICES

Haymarket Theatre Building,

Madison and Halsted-sts., and

224 State Street,

Corner of Quincy.

Where all curable diseases are treated with success.

SPECIALTIES—ALL CHRONIC DISEASES.

Including Throat and Lung Diseases, Consumption, Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys,

Catarrh Cured.

Consultation at office or by mail, $1.

Office hours—9 to 11 a. m.; 2 to 4 p. m.; 7 to 8:30 p. m.; Sundays only from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Correspondence will receive prompt attention. No letters answered unless accompanied by 4 cents in stamps. Address all mail to Drs. McCoy & Wildman, Haymarket Theatre Building, Chicago.

WEAK MEN! Debilitated through indiscretions or Excesses. WE GUARANTEE A CURE by this NEW IMPROVED METHOD, or REFUND MONEY. Pamphlet free. Address for 30 days, with specific purpose, CURE OF GENERATIVE WEAKNESS, Box 1,000, Detroit, Mich. Use this unique, mild, soothing current of electricity directly through all weak parts, restoring to health and Vigorous Strength. Electricity felt instantly or we forfeit $5,000 in cash. Greatest improvements ever all other belts. Worst cases permanently cured in three months. Sealed pamphlet 2c. stamp. The Voltaic Electric Co. 109 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

WHO INVENTED

171 & 173?

OLD GOLD And SILVER bought—all kinds Jewelry Silverware, etc. Highest price paid. PENNA. SMELTING CO., 55 Randolph-st.

IS IT FOR BLUE SUNDAY LAWS?

171 & 173.

"The Putnam's" Great Purchase.

Great Purchase.

Great Trade. Large Lots, All sold but one or two at less than half price.

Men's Prince Albert Suits, $15.00.

Pantaloons, $2.00, $3.00, and $4.00.

Men's and Youths' Winter Overcoats, 65 cents on a dollar.

Thin or Fall Overcoats, from $3.00 to $10.00 under regular prices.

Boys' and Children's Clothing at Lowest Prices.

Short Pants, 50c and $1.00.

A fine New York Clothing House's entire stock closed out at less than half price.

We have had such a tremendous rush for Men's and Young Men's Suits the past ten days that it leaves us several hundred suits in lots of one to three of a kind. We now offer these suits (they are the very best, have been the best sellers,) at half price and less.

Men's Prince Albert Suits, made from Fine Black Corkscrew and Diagonal Worsted, beautifully trimmed and made, cost the manufacturer over $20.00 flat cost, for $15.00; all sizes from 34 to 44.

Men's strictly all-wool Pants, which cost from $3.00 to $4.00, for $2.00. Choice styles of Hair Line, Scotch Stripes and Checks, Worsteds and Silk Mixtures, regular custom styles which cost $4.00 to $6.00, for $3.00. Hundreds of the finest styles of Pants ever offered in Chicago for $6.00 to $8.00, for $4.00.

Men's and Youths' Winter Overcoats and Ulsters made from the popular Kerseys, Meltons, Beavers, Worsteds, Chinchilla and Heavy Cassimeres. Overcoats trim-fitting and nobby for young men, dressy and comfortable for older men. Ulsters, large, long, comfortable, with soft, warm, wool linings and large collars, all, for 65c on a dollar during September.

Fall or Thin Overcoats in wholesale quantities and variety beyond description, light, medium, and dark colors, silk-lined if you want, silk faced or plain, smooth, dressy Granite Cloths and Worsteds for elderly men, at $3.00 to $10.00 under regular prices.

$50,000 worth of Boys' and Children's New Fall Clothing in our great purchase, just when you must have it. Regular $4.00 and $5.00 Knee Pant Suits for $3.00, one or a hundred. Big Boys' Long Pant Suits, $5.00 and $6.00, worth $10.00 and $12.00. Finer grades at proportionately low prices. One thousand pairs of regular $1.00 Knee Pants at 50c; $1.50 and $2.00 ones for $1.00.

Hats and Furnishings.

Putnam Clothing House,

131 & 133 Clark-st.,

113 & 117 Madison-st.

C. M. BABBITT.....Resident Partner.

EXPANDED METAL

Is a new product made of

HEAVY SHEET STEEL!

Expanded by a novel mechanical process to a shape resembling woven wire without loss of original rigidity.

IT IS THE VERY BEST MATERIAL FOR

YARD, LAWN, GARDEN, FARM AND POULTRY FENCES, GATES, WINDOW AND SKYLIGHT GUARDS, SUMMER DOORS, CHICKEN HOUSES AND COOPS, GRAPE ARBORS, LATTICE WORK, ROSE TRELLISES, SWINGING AND BANNER SIGNS, OFFICE AND BANK RAILING, TREE BOXES, DOOR MATS, Etc., Etc. Carpenters, Builders and Hardware Dealers will find it very profitable to sell.

EXCLUSIVE AGENCIES GIVEN!

Write for Catalogue.

CURTIS & CO. MFG. CO.,

60 W. MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

MITCHELL'S

KIDNEY PLASTERS

Cure all Pain or Weakness across the Kidneys, Back, or Loins. They draw the Pain from the Kidneys to the surface of the body, absorb all disease, and restore the Kidneys to a healthy condition.

Sold by all Druggists. Price 50 cts.

RUPTURE The Parker Retentive Truss.

New principle. Ease, comfort, perfect security, and cure of Rupture. In the treatment of Rupture Dr. Parker is acknowledged the most expert in America. 1,000 per cent in case of failure. Dr. Parker's Truss is selected by the Government as the best in use.

DR. A. H. PARKER, President of Truss Co.

Office and Factory 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

CLARENDON HOTEL,

Fourth-av. and Eighteenth-st., Four Union Square,

NEW YORK CITY.

Located within easy access of the Elevated Railroads. Convenient to theatres and principal places of amusement. AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

C. H. KERNER.

BIG G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of the diseases named.

G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.

D. H. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

PENSIONS ADA C. SWEET,

(Formerly U. S. Agent for Paying Pensions),

U. S. Claim Agency, Room 82, Commercial Bank Building 175 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

ORIGINAL INVALID AND WIDOW'S PENSIONS OBTAINED; ALSO INCREASE, RE-ISSUE AND ARREARS. BACK-PAY AND BOUNTY.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE,

South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass. A private school for boys. Prepares for college, scientific school, or business. Forty-seventh year begins Thursday, September 13th. For catalogue address GEORGE F. MILLS, Principal.

MISSES A. & M. FALCONER PERRIN'S GIRLS' School. Removed to spacious house, 214 Lexington-av., New York. Tenth year begins Sept. 27. Boarding pupils $600 per year.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S,

School for Young Ladies. Twenty-fifth Year. 6 and 8 East 53d-st., New York.

MORAVIAN SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bethlehem, Pa. A century's experience combined with best modern methods affords facilities equaled by few and excelled by none.

MISS BARTLETT'S (formerly Miss Nott's) Home and Day School for Young Ladies, 33 Wall-st., New Haven, Conn., will open Sept. 25. Circulars sent on application.

UNION COLLEGE OF LAW. Fall Term begins Sept. 19. For circulars address H. BOOTH, Chicago, Ill.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORCESTER Mass., 33d year begins Sept. 18, 1888. Classical Scientific, Business, Primary Departments. JOSEPH ALDEN SHAW, A. M., Head Master.

The Misses Anable's Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 26 at 69 Bayard-st., New Brunswick, N. J.

W. S. B. MATHEWS,

236 State-st., R. 16, Chicago.

PIANO PLAYING AND MUSICAL THEORY.

For rapid and thorough progress go to W. S. B. MATHEWS, 236 State-st. (cor. Jackson). Pupils graduated as amateurs, concert players, or teachers.

Hours: 9-12, 1-4.

TODD SEMINARY FOR BOYS AND YOUTH, Fortieth year commences Sept. 19, 1888. Boys from 8 to 18 years preferred—prepared for college or business. A delightful home—manners, morals, and health carefully guarded. Terms $350. Address REV. E. D. TODD, A. M., Prin., Woodstock, Ill.

St. Margaret's School,

604 & 606 West Adams-st.,

Will reopen Sept. 19, 1888. A limited number of boarding pupils accommodated. Apply to VIRGINIA SAYRE, Prin.

Morgan Park Military Academy

The best Boys' Boarding School in the West. Session opens Sept. 19th. Send for catalogue to CAPT. ED. A. KING PALMER, Supt., Morgan Park, Cook County, Illinois.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.

$250 per year. Preparatory for Males; College for Ladies; Modern Languages. Successful work. Year opens Sept. 17. Catalogues of W. H. BANNISTER, A. M., Principal.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

WEBER MUSIC HALL, CHICAGO.

All branches of Music, Oratory and languages. Thirty-five eminent instructors. Unrivaled advantages. Pupils prepared for the profession. Fall term begins Sept. 18. Send for catalogue. J. J. HATTSTAEDT, Director.

THE HARVARD SCHOOL,

2101 Indiana-av., cor. Twenty-first-st.

For Boys, begins Sept. 20th. Preparation for College, the Scientific School, or Business. Primary Department for Boys from seven years.

J. J. SCHOBINGER, JOHN C. GRANT, Prin'ls.

RIVER FOREST INSTITUTE,

RIVER FOREST, ILL.

New England School Home for Boys. Departments for Young Ladies and Children in separate homes. Tenth year begins Sept. 19th. Send for catalogue.

Maplehurst Home and Day School

For Young Ladies and Children, 580 West Monroe-st., reopens Sept. 17th. Address MRS. KATHARINE SEDGWICK COOLEY.

Mrs. Henry H. Babcock's School

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN reopens Sept. 24th. 2417 Michigan-av. Send for Circular.

DEARBORN SEMINARY,

Day School for Girls, 2141 Calumet-av. Thirty-third year will begin Sept. 19th, 1888. For information apply to Z. GROVER, or JENNIE F. PURINGTON, Principals.

KIRKLAND SCHOOL,

275 and 277 Huron-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19. A few boarding-pupils received. For catalogue address Miss Kirkland or Mrs. Adams.

MISS FRANCES M. PRATT

Will open her School for Young Ladies on Sept. 25 at NO. 3 WOODLAND PARK (3RD-ST.) At home Tuesdays and Fridays to receive applications.

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE,

Boarding School. (At MORGAN PARK, near Chicago, Ill.) G. THAYER, LL. D., Pres.

INSTITUTE OF OUR LADY,

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, ILL.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. Will reopen Sept. 5, 1888. For particulars apply to SUPERIORESS.

TEMPLE GROVE LADIES' SEMINARY, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Forty-fourth year begins Sept. 26. Address CHAS. F. DOWD, A. M., Pres.

CHICAGO CONSERVATORY,

Reaper Block, N. E. cor. Washington and Clark-sts.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

SCHOOL OF DRAMATIC ART, the Languages, Physical Culture, Elocution, Delsarte Theory of Expression, etc., etc.

FALL TERM

Begins Sept. 17 with a LARGE CORPS of Instructors under the direction of

The Musical Department.....WM. L. TOMLINS

The Dramatic Department.....SAMUEL KAYZER

The Music Department will occupy the fifth floor Central Music Hall Building. Send for catalogues.

SAMUEL KAYZER, Manager.

CHICAGO MUSICAL SEMINARY,

92 LOOMIS-ST. Established 1879.

FALL TERM BEGINS SEPT. 3.

The largest and most complete music school in the Northwest; music and all the fine arts. By their new and easy method of musical instruction pupils, young or old, are taught to perform on piano, organ, banjo, or guitar in one term what requires from two to three years by the old method.

Room and board moderate. Send for catalogue. J. H. MACDONALD, President.

University School—A Private School for Boys,

223 Dearborn-av.

Autumn Term opens Monday, Sept. 24. A corps of nine instructors, specialists. Prepares for Colleges, Schools of Science, Business.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Dr. S. J. McPherson, Dr. Wm. H. Vibbert, Potter Palmer, Francis B. Peabody, Franklin Mac Veagh, Wm. M. Hoyt, Henry Willing, Cyrus H. McCormick, Jr.

E. C. COULTER, A. M., Master.

ALLEN ACADEMY

For Boys and Girls—Primary and Higher Departments. Prepares for College or graduates students. A few boarding pupils received into the family of the President. 26th year opens Sept. 19. Send for new catalogue, or call on IRA W. ALLEN, A.M., LL.D., President. IRA W. ALLEN JR., A. M., Master. 1835-1836

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper; speaks German and English; good penman. Can give best references. B 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper and expert figurer desires engagement for evening work; at moderate salary. H 98, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—IN FIRST-CLASS GROcery; long experience; competent to take charge of business in absence of employer; best of reference. Address H 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG CANADIAN as assistant bookkeeper or general office work; best of references: interview desired. H 54, Tribune.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESman for a grocery house. Can furnish references. Acquainted around Lake Superior; speaks German and Scandinavian. H 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NO. 1 DRY GOODS and notion salesman in the country. Address A. L. CHAPIN, care of Edson Keith & Co.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—STEADY, BY A FIRST-class lithograph engraver or steel designer, commercial. Address H 44, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A robust willing and first-class man. Good references. Address G 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business, sober, and willing. First-class city references, both of New York and Chicago. H 57, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH man, 18 years of age; can take care of horses and milk; not afraid of work. Address S., Hyde Park, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN AS coachman; is a good hostler. City reference. H H 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS COACHman; 5 years with last employer; single; aged 40; no objection to country. H 68, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BARTENDER: CAN give good reference. H 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WHO UNDERstands cattle and horses thoroughly, to take charge of cattle ranche or stock farm; good references. H 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CHOREMAN BY A colored man; is married; understands his business. Good references. H 8, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, BY A lady of thorough experience; wholesale drygoods preferred; highest of references as to character and ability. H 8, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman to cook, wash, and iron in a family in the city or suburbs; no letters. 1929 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD NORWEGIAN girl with excellent references; housework. Please call at corner of Desplaines and Ohio-sts., 216, first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL for general housework or to cook, wash, and iron in first-class private family. Call 3523 Prairie-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, COOK and second girl. 1509 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED GIRL TO do second work. H 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD, WILLING GIRL for general housework. Call for two days 472 West Huron-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A YOUNG NURSE girl; small wages; also dining-room girl. No. 222 Washington-boulevard.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A COOK AND SECond girl. 3861 Atlantic-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH LADY AS first-class cook in private family. Call at 91 Ontario-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY FOUR SWEDISH girls for general housework. Call at 3121 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT GERman girl for general housework in a small family. Good reference. 196 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO HOUSEWORK IN a small family in city. Call tomorrow at 2235 Calumet-av., in store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron. 3372 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Good reference. 1624 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK in family; willing girl. Reference satisfactory. Call at 141 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK in private family. Good references. H B 88, Tribune office.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL FOR PLAIN sewing and embroidery. Address H. A., 146 E. Chicago-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED German-American lady of middle age as housekeeper or cook in private family. Call 240 Superior-st., between Sedgwick and Hudson.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN LADY of refinement as housekeeper to widower or bachelor, where servants are kept. H 80, Tribune office.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LAUNDRESS, IN PRIvate family; first-class references. H 100, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT nurse; best of references. 3425 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD NURSE GIRL. Call 3121 State-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED — LADIES DESIRING thoroughly competent, reliable, and well trained private family servants of all nationalities, with first-class city references, will benefit themselves by coming direct to the old established and reliable SMITH'S TRIBUNE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 119 TRIBUNE-ST., NEAR MADISON.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES WISHING COMpetent, reliable domestic help will find it repays them to call on MRS. JONES' Bureau Registry, 297 Michigan-av. Removed from 275 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FOR BILL CLERK; must be quick and accurate and familiar with grocery prices. Inclose references. H 69, Tribune.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF CORRECT HABITS as copyist and supply clerk in fire-insurance office. Address H 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; MUST have fair knowledge of double-entry bookkeeping, and be quick and accurate at figures; best of reference required. Address H 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MAN AT GOOD SALary for responsible office position; state your price and experience. H 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, competent bookkeeper, young man preferred; first-class man need answer. Address H 75, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED—A MALE STENOGRAPHER; MUST write good long hand; state salary, age, and experience. H 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERT GENTLEMAN STENOGrapher and typewriter; good penman, for commission house. 421 First National Bank Building.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, EXPERIENCED young man stenographer and calligraphist. Apply at once, RESIDENCE OF BURGE, 150 South Water-st.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMEN ON SALARY AND COMmission; $25 to $50 per week made; experienced persons on goods of intrinsic merit; sample free to those meaning business. M. M. CO., Kalamazoo, Mich.

WANTED—PAPER SALESMEN BY HOUSE IN eastern city, two for general line in the country and one for coarse papers only in the city; give full particulars as to experience and send references. Address H L 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED SALESman to handle ladies' jackets, cloaks, jerseys, etc. Address H 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN TO SELL PICTURES ON installments. 271 Wabash-av., Room 11.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SALESMAN IN A wholesale boys' clothing house for the State of Colorado. Address H 67, Tribune office.

Boys.

WANTED—BOY AT ROGERS PARK TO TAKE the agency of THE TRIBUNE and deliver the same to subscribers at 12 cents per week for six week-day issues; or 15 cents including Sunday issue. Such a boy will be paid a regular salary, and the chance to clean make on the paper more than his wages besides. Inquire at Room 35 Tribune Building, or address Managing Editor Tribune, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—BY DRY GOODS COMMISSION FIRM, bright young man 21 to 30 years of age for office work; must be honest, good penman, and correct at figures; one who has some knowledge of bookkeeping preferred. H 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT BOY FROM 15 to 20 for first-class manufacturing office. Address in own handwriting, stating age and qualifications, H B 87, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—25 COAL MINERS TO GO TO MINONK, Ill. MINER & CO., Minonk, Ill.

WANTED—BLACKSMITH—ONE USED TO OUR kind of work preferred. Chicago Scale Co., 151 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—PLUMBER TO PUT IN 3 PLUNGER closets at 3025 Prairie-av. Call and make bid.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN TO TRAVEL ON SALARY FOR the Font Hill Nurseries of Canada; we pay $50 to $100 a month and expenses to agents to sell our Canadian-grown stock; previous experience not essential; our stock sells well and gives better satisfaction than any other on the market.

STONE & WELLINGTON, Madison, Wis.

WANTED—MASTER MASON TO SOLICIT FOR strictly Masonic life fire-insurance company; commission; must be capable of managing agents in his field; worth $50 per week to right man. Address with stamp, giving age and business experience, Box 84, East Saginaw, Mich.

WANTED—MANAGER FOR CROCKERY AND glassware department in Helena, Montana. Inquire today, between 12 and 1, at Room 761 Palmer House.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD ADDRESS and a zealous worker to solicit subscriptions for the Sheriff weekly family paper in the State. A liberal arrangement will be made, but the applicant MUST be a hustler in every respect and well recommended. Address "THOMAS," Peoria, Ill.

WANTED—THE BEST ASSESSMENT INSURance man in the State for Cook County; also good men on salary and commission. NORTHWESTERN SAFETY FUND LIFE INS., 225 Dearborn.

WANTED—SMART, EDUCATED GENTLEMAN for outside work; to suitable man good salary. Room 1, 167 Clark-st.

WANTED—LIVE MEN AND WOMEN CLEAR $60 per week with our goods easier than $20 per week in other lines; we surprise good men with our liberal terms and practical plan; 25 sample free; write quick and learn the art of money-getting. BROWN BRO. CO. over 106 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO FILL POSITION OF trust; must be able to give security; salary measured according to ability of the man. H 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPEtent butler that can furnish the best of city references. Apply at 34 Ritchie-place.

WANTED—ADVERTISING SOLICITOR. ADdress C. A., care letter carrier new No. 85.

WANTED—A CLOTHING MAN TO FILL ORDERS and keep stock; must be young, experienced, and well recommended. Address H 61, Tribune.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED saleslady to take charge of our Art Needlework Department. Must have had first-class city retail experience. Apply to B. NUGENT & BRO., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS SALESWOMAN, thoroughly experienced; a good position to the right party. Parisian Suit Co., 105 State-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESLADIES FOR cloak, umbrella, and fur departments. Apply immediately, ROTHSCHILD BROS., 180 State-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND LAUNDresss to do general housework in an American family of three when second girl is kept; good wages. 3708 Ellis-av., South Side.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL AND WAITress. Apply at 628 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; wages $6; 147 Fulton-st.; Lake-st. cars to Ashland-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR GENeral housework, at South Evanston, Hinman-av. near Keeny. DAN W. HYNDS.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Good wages paid. 3041 Calumet-av.

WANTED—AT 3028 LAKE-AV., A COOK AND laundress; family of three. Call before 2.

WANTED—GIRL FOR SECOND WORK IN PRIvate family; bring references. 378 Ontario-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSEWORK. 1085 North Clark-st., first flat.

WANTED—RELIABLE GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; wages $4. Apply at once at 6722 Wentworth-av., Englewood.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in private family; good wages. References required. 340 West Congress-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron in private family; also young girl for second work. Apply at 62 Oakwood-av., between Ellis and Lake-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. 350 Oak-st., left hand bell.

Milliners.

WANTED—FOR CALIFORNIA, TO LEAVE AT once, a first-class trimmer. Personal application today between 9 and 10 a. m. at WITTMEYER BROS., 105-112 Wabash-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG WOMEN DESIROUS OF becoming trained nurses. Address "NURSE," care of Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG, COMPETENT NURSE GIRL. Apply, with reference, 3005 Lake-av.

WANTED—PROTESTANT NURSE TO GO TO El Paso, Tex., with lady, to take care of children. References. 1351 Michigan-av.

Dressmakers.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRAPER; ALSO EXperienced assistant cutter on dresses; no others need apply. Parisian Suit Co., 105 State-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GENERAL DOMESTics, laundresses, Protestant and Catholic girls and nurses at once. References. MISS W. C. CARPENTER, 1551 Michigan-av.

WANTED—NEAT, CAPABLE GIRLS, CITY OR country. Girls supplied. 1246 Indiana-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A CAPABLE WOMAN ACQUSTOMED to good society and to meeting the public to get on in the world: must devote five hours per day assiduously to business. Room 49 Japanese Building.

WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE WHO IS capable of taking charge of a ladies' boarding school at Edgewater. Address H 61, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

19 8TH-ST.—AN ELEGANT FRONT PARLOR with large adjoining room with good board to gentlemen, cheap for winter; cable-cars or railroad within a block.

21 8TH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS AND BOARD, overlooking lake; reasonable.

43 BRYANT-AV.—TO RENT—1 FRONT ALCOVE room, furnished, with board.

196 FORTY-FIRST-ST.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, also parlor, with board; convenient to Cottage Grove cable and steam cars.

199 OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD—A PRIVATE family will give two or three gentlemen board and room.

217 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER CONGRESS-ST.—Double and single room; board.

255 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board, suitable for family or party of gents; also single rooms; reasonable.

1259 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED room and board. References exchanged.

1354 WABASH-AV., CORNER FOURTEENTH-st.—Double and single rooms and board.

1515 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS ON parlor and second floor: table d'hote.

1828 INDIANA-AV.—HANDSOME FRONT AL-cove and other rooms, with first-class board.

2246 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE AND single room elegantly furnished. With superior board; large parlor; bath; modern conveniences; terms reasonable.

2255 CALUMET-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms; first-class board. References exchanged.

2522 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT ALCOVE, also suite, or parlor, with board; excellent board; terms reasonable; Jewish family.

2720 MICHIGAN-AV.—PRIVATE BOARDING place; front rooms; excellent table. References.

2949 INDIANA-AV.—CHOICE ROOM, WITH OR without board; first-class board. Reference.

3617 LAKE-AV.—THE LAKESIDE PRESENTS many advantages as a permanent home; good cooking; good service; large, well appointed rooms and refined people; steam and cable cars one block.

DESIRABLE PARTIES MAY OBTAIN FIRST-class day board on Michigan-av., near 32d-st., by addressing B 19 9, Tribune office.

North Side.

18 RUSH-ST.—FRONT ROOM, WITH BOARD; also, other rooms. H 37, Tribune office.

31 PINE-ST.—LARGE BACK PARLOR, FIRST-class board, to three gents; $5 each.

129 DEARBORN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, second floor front, with board.

191 DEARBORN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED alcove room, with best of table board.

203 DEARBORN-AV.—LARGE ROOM AND board; first-class table; reasonable.

219 DEARBORN-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front alcove; also single room with board.

278 EAST OHIO-ST.—LARGE NICELY FURnished room, with board. References.

305 EAST CHICAGO-AV., NEAR STATE-ST.—Board, with second-story south front alcove room, elegantly furnished; large parlors; small family.

481 LA SALLE-AV.—PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms, with board.

GOETHE, NEAR DEARBORN-AV.—FRONT ROOM and board for two, with adjoining room if desired; quiet neighborhood. H 63, Tribune office.

West Side.

404 WEST ADAMS—LARGE AND SMALL FURnished front rooms with board.

Miscellaneous.

IN REFINED GERMAN FAMILY, TWO HANDsomely furnished rooms to rent, with good table. References exchanged. H 72, Tribune office.

Hotels.

ANNA HOUSE, 102 AND 104 NORTH CLARK-ST.—A family hotel. Located centrally. Prices reasonable for transients.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 EAST S Adams-st.—Elegant rooms, 50c, 75c, and $1 per day.

THE WESTMINSTER HOTEL, 402 NORTH Clark-st., opened April 23; new hotel, new furniture, elevator, steam heat, excellent board, good service. Better accommodations for the money than any other hotel in Chicago.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGEst and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

West Side.

BOARD—AND RESIDENCE, BY LADY TEACHer, in private family in exchange for vocal and piano forte instruction. First-class references. G 97, Tribune office.

BOARD—LARGE AND SMALL ROOM WITH SUperior board for gentleman, wife, nurse, and 3-year-old child; state terms. H 46, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN PRIVATE FAMILY BY a gentlemen and wife. Good references given and required. Address H 43, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY GENTLEMAN IN R. C. Catholic family on the West Side. H 74, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR GENT AND WIFE AND 8-year-old child; state terms and location. H 71, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM BY young lady; North Side. References exchanged. Address H 85, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OLD-ESTABLISHed real estate, insurance, and collection business; a young man with some means to take a half interest; the business nets now from $5,000 to $6,000 a year, and can be largely increased. H 94, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $1,000 IN A PAYing and well-established business; close investigation and best of references exchanged. H D 14, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $2,000 IN MERCANtile business, Wabash-av.; business is clearing 150 per cent on all goods; salary paid of $100 month. DOLAN, 103 Washington-st., Room 3.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL, TO INvest in several new and useful inventions, some covered by patents, others ready to make application for. Investigate. Address H 9 91, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$1,000—COMMISSION BUSIness; we take no risks; cleared last year $6,000. Reference best in city. 108 Washington-st., Room 8.

PARTNER WANTED—$600 REQUIRED; SECUrity given; fine business. G 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $400 IN BIG PAYING business. References exchanged. H 91, Tribune.

SPORTING GOODS.

WANTED—GOOD DOUBLE-BARREL BREECHloading shotgun; also hunting boots. Call at 519 North Clark-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st.—

OFFICE, STORE, AND FLAT BUILDINGS.

$425,000—CENTRAL LOCATION — Modern office building, 100 offices, two elevators; pays 9 per cent.

$360,000—CORNER, Clark-st. and Franklin, fine building, with a deep lot; rentals, $40,000.

$65,000—MONROE-ST., near river, 5-story brick building; pays 8 per cent.

$110,000—THE BEST THING IN THE MARKET.—Centrally located, new, splendid building, leased to one tenant for long term of years at 6% per cent net.

$55,000—CANAL-ST., business block, near Madison; pays $5,000; a bargain.

$55,000—LAKE-AV., 4-story brick building, 7 flats and store; splendid location; pays 8 per cent.

$65,000—HALSTED-ST., new, elegant 2-story corner building; pays 9 per cent net.

$50,000—VAN BUREN-ST., lot 20x100, with two frame buildings; rents $680; at price of ground.

$70,000—NORTH SIDE, prominent location, hotel property, not quite finished; great bargain.

$80,000—MICHIGAN-AV., near theriver, building, lot 25x134; rents $2,400.

$30,000—LA SALLE-AV., the most complete flat building on the North Side, 3 stories and basement; pays 10 per cent.

CHOICE VACANT PROPERTY.

DEARBORN-ST.—South of Harrison, lot 50x83.

WABASH-AV.—Fine corner lot north of 22d-st.

CHICAGO-AV.—Large corner lot west Clark-st.

ILLINOIS-ST.—Near Market, 75x100.

HALSTED-ST.—Near Wright, 102x100, whole or part.

ASHLAND-AV.—Near corner 50x125.

LAKE-AV.—60 feet, east front, near 36th-st.

MICHIGAN-AV.—50 feet, east front, near 86th-st.

SHERMAN-ST.—Choice cottage Grove, 7x156. Pipe for improvement; at a bargain.

TO LET FOR 10 YEARS.

30x150 feet on Franklin-st., corner on Wabash-av.; both near Van Buren-st.

RESIDENCES.

$23,000—CALUMET-AV., near 32d-st.—Elegant two-story 11-room house.

$18,000—LAKE-AV., near 35th-st.—Two-story 7-room house and lot 50x168; would exchange for vacant lot.

$25,000—LAKE-AV., near 36th-st.—Elegant modern house, large lot.

$10,000—WABASH-AV., near 38th-st.—Elegant large brick house, good barn.

$9,500—ELLIS-AV., near 35th-st.—Modern brick.

$9,000—GREEN-ST., near 31st-st.—Two-story brick house, 10 rooms, all conveniences.

$8,000—PRESTON-AV., near 32d-st.—Strictly modern 11-room brick house.

RESIDENCES—KENWOOD, HYDE PARK.

$45,000—An elegant place, large grounds, on principal street, large barn, everything complete.

$26,000—Large modern house, with barn, deep lot; splendid location, north of 47th-st.

$17,000—Large modern house, lot 100x150, near Kenwood Depot; a lovely home at a bargain.

$16,500—New strictly modern large house on Kimbark-av., south of 47th-st., every possible convenience; corner lot 50x164.

$8,500—modern house and lot, 50x150, on Madison-av., near 47th; 9 rooms, bath, etc.

$8,000—New modern, just finished with all latest improvements, splendid location; easy terms.

$5,500—Modern cottage, hardwood finish, 7 rooms, near 51st and Madison-av.

$15,000—Modern frame on Woodlawn-av., near 52d-st., 8 rooms, bath, etc.

$10,000—2-story modern house on 50th-st.

$10,000—Ellis-av., frame house, and lot 113x184.

$8,500—Ellis-av., fine new house and barn in Egandale; lot 82x164.

$15,000—Lake-av., large frame house, and lot 100x200.

$5,500—Prairie-av., new house, with lot 50x150, Monroe-av.

$5,500—Champlain-av., near 43d, 2-story modern house.

KENWOOD, HYDE PARK VACANT PROPERTY.

$30 per foot—Seventy-first-av., corner of Jeffery.

$250 per foot—Several east front lots on Drexel-boulevard, between 47th and 51st-st.

$150 per foot—Fine lots on Kimbark-av., north of 49th-st.; stone sidewalk, paved street.

$140 per foot—East front lots on Woodlawn-av., near 51st-st., 75, 75, or 100 feet each.

$110 per foot—East front on Ellis-av., north of 50th.

$110 per foot—The finest east front 50-foot lot on Madison-av., paved street and sidewalk.

$110 per foot—A south front, 50x200 feet, on 49th-st.

$100 per foot—A corner on Madison-av., north of 50th-st., 75 feet on Ellis-av.

$95 per foot—On Kimbark-av., east fronts, north of 49th-st., paved street, stone sidewalk.

$85 per foot—The corner of Lexington-av. 53d-st.

$80 per foot—The cheapest corner in Hyde Park—Kimbark-av. and 53d-st.; 75x165.

$60 per foot—175 feet, east and west frontages, on Washington-av., north of 39th-st.

$70 per foot—A corner, 100x127, north of 53d-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING AND ELEVATOR sites, prices $6,000 and up:

300x125; 300x300; 100x150; C. & N.-W. Ry.

600x125, on Clybourn-place; C. & N.-W. Ry.

110x200; 120x240; P. & Ft. W. and W. I. Rys.

600x125, Wis. Central; 600x300, P. & F. W. and W. I. Rys.

600x125, corner, on Fifty-first-av.; Belt Line.

132x300; two street fronts; Kinzie-st. e. of Ashland.

120x300; 70x150; Central Dock and railways.

132x264; A. & St. L. Ry.

Also acres on Canal and railways.

J. W. HEDENBERG, 109 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON STANTON-AV., NEAR 39TH-ST.—fine building lot, 30x200, double front, facing Stanton-av. and Oakley-av.; cheap.

Aldine-square, fine 3-story and basement stone front; best location in the square; will sell at a bargain.

Lake-st., near Oakley-av., good lot, with small frame cottage; must be sold.

Park-av., near Leavitt-st., brick, 2-story and basements good brick barn.

FOLKEY & McCALLUM, 90 La Salle-st.

South Side.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.

MICHIGAN-AV.—New modern house, brown stone front, 25 ft. wide; it has never been occupied; location very desirable; parlor floor finished in hard wood; owner will sell for $30,000, which is considerably less than cost.

PRAIRIE-AV.—Two adjoining houses, each 25 ft. wide, built three years ago, modern in plan and finish, heated by steam, located in the vicinity of 20th-st.; $19,000; $17,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Handsome modern house, one of Cobb & Frost's best designs, handsome elevation and attractive interior plan, fine dining-room on parlor floor; possession Oct. or Nov. 1; $23,000.

INDIANA-AV.—New house, 23 ft. wide, extra well built, owner built it for himself, but is now going out of city.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS.

MICHIGAN-AV.—A splendid lot near 25th-st.

MICHIGAN-AV.—25 ft. near 20th-st.

MICHIGAN-AV.—50 ft. near 32d-st., $25,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—50 ft. near 33d-st., $25,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—60 ft. near 33d-st., $29,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—50 ft. near 33d-st., $24,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—50 ft. near 34th-st., $20,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—50 ft. near 24th-st., $20,000.

CALUMET-AV.—40 ft. near 32d-st.

GROVELAND-AV.—33 ft. S. W. cor. 32d-st.

FOR SALE—BY B. D. SLOCUM, 105 FIFTH-AV.—

MICHIGAN BOULEVARD—Elegant new brown-stone front, lot 25 feet, at a great bargain; go and see it.

MICHIGAN BOULEVARD—Very fine vacant lot, east front, 50x174. Vacant lot, east front, 24x118.

WABASH-AV. (best block on the avenue)—West front; vacant lot, 24x170.

GREENWOOD-AV.—Finest inside lot in Kenwood, east front, 50x207.

FOR SALE—

ADVANTAGEOUSLY LOCATED.

Near Oakland Centre, on Lake-av., between 41st and 42d-sts., handsome modern 8-room stone-front house, hardwood mantels, good furnace, etc., complete in every respect; fronts east, affording fine view of the city; near Drexel Boulevard; R. R. station (5 minutes' ride from business centre), and convenient to cable cars.

Price $6,750. Terms easy.

TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$7,000—BARGAIN—TO LOOK AT THIS is to be convinced. New modern artistic brick house; front is pressed brick and slate; is 4 rooms deep; has 2 parlors, library, reception hall; furnaces, gas fixtures, electric bells, all modern improvements; paved street, stone sidewalk, deep lot; east front; splendid neighborhood; near Illinois Central; cable transit, and boulevards; never been occupied; built by owner. Must be sold at once. W. G. CLARK, Room 411, 164 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—

A CORNER HOUSE.

Northwest corner of Lake-av. and 43d-st., elegant new stone-front house, 9 rooms; must be seen to be appreciated; cheap.

Price $6,500.

TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 79 TWENTY-SECOND-ST. TWOstory brick house of 9 rooms, conveniently located for residence or business purposes; will be sold for less than what the ground is worth.

WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY ON STATE-st., 60x100, west front, near 22d-st.; a bargain.

WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ELLIS-AV., NEAR 47TH-ST., EAST front, 82x118, adjoining fine residence. $150 per ft.

PRAIRIE-AV., near 36th-st., west front, only $100 per ft.

TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—FOURTH-AV., NEAR Harrison-st.; 21x100, at $600 per foot; a snap. Address H 4, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—37TH-ST., near Rhodes-av.—67 ft.; bargain.

LEIB, 85 Washington-st., R. 1.

FOR SALE—NORTHEAST CORNER THIRTYthird and Dearborn-sts.; forced sale.

P. A. GEORGE, 97 Washington-st., Room 53.

FOR SALE—$5,000—FORESTER-AV., NEAR THIRTYeighth-st.; modern brick residence. Address OWNER, 103 Washington-st., Room 59.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF LOTS EAST of Cottage Grove-av. and south of 55th-st. Owners of property in this section are prepared to sell on easy terms. Inquire of the owners at my branch office, corner of 55th and Cottage Grove-av.

C. C. CLEAVER,
330 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT A BARGAIN.

West Jackson-st., near Ashland-boulevard. A new modern 10-room residence, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; house finished in hard wood and handsomely decorated throughout; plumbing perfect; burglar-alarms and electric-gas lighting throughout; lot 25x188 to alley. Improvements for Jackson-st. (now being made) paid for. For the whole place to be had at short notice as owner contemplates removal from the city.

H. C. MORBY & CO.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST., EAST OF Ashland-av., one of the best built buildings on the street; 2-story and basement brick; large bay-windows, south and east light; in flats, rent $1,320; $13,500 if sold this week.

Van Buren-st., fine new brick store, 22x45, 5 rooms above; lot 22x135; cheap.

Wilcox-av., 50x125, a front; $2,400 assessments paid.

Adams-st., near Leavitt, 20 ft.; cheap.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—DON'T MISS THESE BARGAINS—

339 W. Adams-st. 2-flat building..... $4,000
1127 W. Monroe-st., 9-flat building..... 12,000
1277 Lexington-st., 9-room house..... 2,300

Also vacant and improved property in all localities of the West Side.

174 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLEst., a bargain in a cottage and 31 ft. on Hoyne-av. near Indiana-st. Party wants to leave city. Price $1,900.

FOR SALE—LOTS CORNER WESTERN AND Fullerton-avs., four miles from Court-House; accessible by horse and steam cars; commutation fare, 6½ cents. Lots $400 each. Folding doors, part hardwood, stained glass; one block from South Park and two 5c cable lines; price $2,600; small payment down, balance like rent. Houses open today by owner.

C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—

LOTS IN RAVENSWOOD.

24 minutes' ride on N. W. R. R. Reached also by Clark-st. cars.

Shade trees. Lake water.
Sidewalks. Fine sewerage.
Streets graded; soon to be macadamized.
Best church, library, and school advantages.

Everything present to render it a desirable location for your home, and at terms which make it a profitable investment.

Don't delay. Ravenswood property rapidly advancing.

FRANK G. SMITH,
With Ravenswood.
Lyman & Giddings, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$200 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL building lot at Wheaton, on the direct line, 25 miles from depot, and two blocks from college; $15 down and $5 monthly; 30 minutes' ride from Chicago limits; 25 daily trains; the splendid growth of trees makes Wheaton one entire park; good schools, churches, stores, hotels, and 2,500 inhabitants; cheapest lots in market and shown free to purchasers.

BROWN & MASON, 177 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—IN KENWOOD—BARGAIN, BY OWNer, lot on Ellis-av., near 46th-st., 82x150. Address G 78, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—50 FEET, EAST FRONT, covered with trees; all improvements; a bargain; $110. Owner, D V 68, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS AT RIVERside; acre property at Riverside, between the depots of the C., B. & Q. and Ill. Cent. R. R.'s; some bargains. C. S. HUBBARD JR., 127 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLEst. Room 1, 50 lots on 45th-st. near 12th, $1,350 per acre, worth $800 a lot. This is cheap.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—SIX COTTAGES, JUST completed on Sherman and Winter-sts., between 57th and 58th-sts.; 4 rooms, $1,350 to $2,050; $100 to $500 down, balance monthly.

Accessible by Eastern Illinois Railroad and Halsted-st. cars. Five-cent fare.

H. W. AMES, 163 Randolph-st.
C. E. PHELPS, on premises.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HIGH AND healthy location, 150 feet above the lake, go to Wheaton; 11 churches, graded schools, and college. We have houses with large, beautiful grounds from which to build our cottages; will show property any day; all fast trains stop at Wheaton.

BROWN & MASON, 177 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—LOT 100x220, HAVING A FRONTAGE on 56th-st. and one on Rose-av.; is convenient to horse-cars and close to the great South Park; it is a beautiful piece of property, and is offered at a very low price; $1,500 for the whole piece.

WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT OAKLAND—CHEAPEST LOTS north of 43d-st.; only $60 per foot; water, sewer, gas, etc.; near schools, trains, and cable; houses built on payments.

C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES—STATE AND 73D-STS., UNder the market price; terms.

LEIB, 85 Washington-st., R. 1.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON EASY PAYments near 63d-st.; 25 minutes from Polk-st. depot; 29 trains daily; fare 5 cents.

A. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL LARGE LOTS AND whole blocks of land; also 10-acre tract on the leading streets and boulevards in Hyde Park. Some lots facing Lake Park. All north of sixty-third-st.

HEALD & BURT, Room 57, 119 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HANDSOME 6-ROOM COTtages on Drexel-av., between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth-sts.; small cash payment, balance on easy monthly installments. Call at 130 Dearborn-st., or at branch office, corner Fifty-fifth-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

C. S. CLEAVER, Agent.

FOR SALE—ONLY TWO LEFT OF THOSE MODern 8-room houses, Drexel-av. and 56th-st.; bath, hot and cold water, w. c., folding doors, part hardwood, stained glass; one block from South Park and two 5c cable lines; price $5,600; small payment down, balance like rent. Houses open today by owner.

FOR SALE CHEAP, $5,500; $500 CASH—HANDsome new residence in two 5-room flats; pressed brick, brownstone trimmings; good barn; monthly payments; rented for $55. 4035 Vincennes-av.

FOR SALE—ACRES NEAR EGGLESTON AND Auburn; near railroad and horse-cars; rips to subdivide.

LEIB, 85 Washington-st., R. 1.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLEst., Room 1—We have some choice property at Kenwood, on Lake and Oakenwald-ave., at a bargain.

FOR SALE—DESIR

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Mr. George Schneider, the banker who, with his family, has been revisiting the scenes of his childhood, reached New York Saturday on the Umbria, and will be home this morning.

District Attorney Burnett of the Southern District of Ohio was in the city yesterday. He said that incidentally his visit had relation to the case against the Fidelity Bank, which will come up shortly before the District Court at Cincinnati, and in which Kershaw's creditors are interested, but that he had nothing of interest to communicate regarding it.

IN GENERAL.

Edwin R. Reynolds, a barrister of Toronto, Can., is the guest of his brother, Dr. Henry J. Reynolds.

The Seventh-Day Advent Mission has taken out a permit to build a school at Nos. 26 and 28 Cottage place. The building will be three stories and basement, 45x60 feet, and will cost $12,000.

Cook County has sold to Miller & Chamberlin for $85,219 the property on Ellis avenue, at the northeast corner of Forty-third street. The tract is 346 4-10x590 feet and extends to Greenwood avenue.

Officers McDonald and Messler caught John Murray trying to break into Mrs. Donahue's house at No. 128 Desplaines street Tuesday night. He had moved a pane of glass from a rear window and was trying to unfasten the catch.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse (optician), TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 57° above zero; 9 a. m., 59°; 10 a. m., 60°; 11 a. m., 61°; 12 m., 62°; 1 p. m., 63°; 3 p. m., 63°; 6 p. m., 61°. Barometer: 8 a. m., 29.56; 6 p. m., 29.62.

Brentano has late issues of *La Monde Illustre, La Caricature, La Vie Parisienne, Le Gaulois, Le Figaro, L'Independance Belge, American Register, Paris Illustre, L'Independant, Fliegende Blaetter, Moonshine, Punch, the Standard*, the London *Figaro, Sporting Life*, and *Illustrated London Times*.

Mr. J. F. Latham left the keys of his office, No. 162 La Salle street, with the janitor, John Harvey, and went away on a vacation. When he came back Harvey and $300 worth of Mr. Latham's property were missing. Harvey was arrested yesterday with ten pawnticketa for the goods in his pocket.

At the meeting of the Twargystwo Swietego Tweula Jezus, a Polish sick benefit society, held a few weeks ago, some disagreement between the members and Father Radziejewski led to the latter locking up the meeting-room and turning over the regalia to Constable J. Bellinski for safe keeping. A writ of replevin was granted yesterday to Konstanty Gulich, the Vice President of the society, by Justice Eberhardt, and the articles, which are said to be worth $300, were seized by Constable Stevens and are now in Gulich's possession.

By an error it was made to appear yesterday that the ordinance to extend Kimbark avenue through Madison Park was passed. On the contrary, it was defeated, the adverse report of the sub-committee receiving the support of every one of the Hyde Park Board of Trustees. This action on the part of the Village Trustees has probably settled the matter of extending Kimbark avenue for some time to come, or as long as the present Trustees are in office, and the residents of Madison Park are rejoicing over the fact that its destruction is no longer threatened.

J. E. Peterson was arrested yesterday afternoon on a warrant sworn out before Justice Lyon charging him with disorderly conduct, and was soon after released on $500 bonds. Mr. Peterson keeps a real estate and house renting agency at Room 34, No. 160 Washington street. Yesterday Mrs. Sarah Tuerke of No. 474 North Clark street told Justice Lyon that she had engaged Mr. Peterson to secure boarders for her. Tuesday, she alleges, when she went to his office to settle he was insultingly familiar. She broke away from him, she says, and hastened to swear out the warrant.

George Cole received judgment on a note against Daniel Shelby, the proprietor of the "Great Golden Circus," and his wife, Nellie H. Shelby, yesterday for $2,480. There was no attempt to levy on Mrs. Shelby's property. The judgment was merely entered of record in the Sheriff's office for future convenience. The amount of the judgment represents Cole's experience as a circus proprietor. Cole was Shelby's right-hand man when the Academy of Music was managed by him. When Shelby went into the circus venture Cole put all his savings in and got Thomas Currier to go in also. The show lost money, and when Cole and Currier withdrew they got only a little money and a great deal of note. Cole desires to stand ready to collect the amount due him if Shelby's circus continues to be a losing venture.

A month ago Jake Schwartz, a fruit peddler, married Mrs. Simmons, a widow. Schwartz is only a young fellow of 20, while his bride was thirteen years his senior, besides being the mother of four children. A matter of $2,000 in the bank and $1,000 in real estate, which the widow possessed from her former late lamented, acted as a set-off to Jake's youth and beauty. As the financial adviser of the household Jake persuaded his wife to take the money out of the bank, and then proceeded to take it and himself out of the house. Bereft of husband and funds, Mrs. Schwartz appealed to the police for aid and promises to make things interesting for Jake if he turns up again. The police have learned that he visited his brother Ike at No. 11 Crittenden street after deserting his wife and stepchildren.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the Palmer House to make arrangements for supplying and serving refreshments at the dedication of the new building for St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, which will take place next Sunday morning. Mr. J. H. Burke presided. The building to be dedicated is located at Pennock, on the line of the St. Paul Railroad, at the corner of Crawford and Belmont avenues. It is surrounded by nearly forty acres of land, and will accommodate about 300 children. It is intended as an addition to the asylum which is now and for several years has been located on Thirty-fifth street, near the lake. Archbishop Feehan will dedicate the building, Father Tournier of St. Viatur's College, Kankakee, will celebrate mass, and addresses will be made by Father Edward Kelly of St. Cecelia's Church and Father Fitzgerald of the Jesuit Church. It is expected that other city clergymen will also be present.

From Prisoner to Prosecutor.

Pat Riley, alias "Paddy de Pig," was a prosecutor instead of a prisoner before Justice Scully yesterday morning, for him a novel experience. Riley has been fined and imprisoned a number of times for all sorts of offenses and petty crimes. His last offense was committed last week. As a prisoner he was driving the bridewell supply wagon to and from the city. He pawned thirty-five Blankets belonging to the Desplaines street station and intended for the bridewell laundry in a Randolph street shop. It appears that the same day he sold thirty dozen eggs and 120 pounds of butter, bought for Col. Felton's use, to Charles McDonald, a huckster at No. 40 West Lake street. McDonald promised to give Riley $6 for the goods, but gave only $5 and two glasses of beer. Riley protested, but McDonald would give no more. Riley then got a warrant charging McDonald with receiving stolen property and prosecuted yesterday morning. The case was continued.

How He Dressed on $7 a Week.

William Higgins, formerly in the employ of the Bell Clothing Company as a salesman in the store on State street, was held to the Criminal Court by Justice Scully yesterday morning in $500 for larceny. When Officers Fish and Hoffman entered a Madison street pawnshop Tuesday afternoon they found Higgins, who was well dressed and appeared not to be out of money trying to dispose of an expensive overcoat for $5. They asked him where he got it and he was so manifestly frightened and told such an awkward story that they locked him in the Desplaines Street Station. On being closely questioned there he admitted everything. He went into the store for employment several months ago and was given work at $7 per week. Higgins says he was unable to support himself and dress as his employer required on such a salary. He took a number of articles and sold them to pay his expenses.

Favor a Barb-Wire Trust.

The barb-wire manufacturers held a meeting at the Tremont House yesterday afternoon. H. B. Cragin of Chicago was chosen Chairman and G. W. Henry of Joliet Secretary. The meeting was a thoroughly representative one. The meeting yesterday was a secret one. It was stated that no conclusion was reached, but that the situation, which all agreed was deplorable, was thoroughly canvassed and those present expressed themselves as well satisfied with the conference. No advance in prices was determined upon, though it was said that at present prices there was no money in the business. It is probable that another meeting will be held as soon as the result of this conference can be made known to other manufacturers, which will either result in the formation of a strong pool or trust or show the manufacturers that they can't combine until the war on prices has driven some more of them out of the business.

That Ladies' "Art Union" of New York.

THE TRIBUNE received the following yesterday:

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your Sunday issue appears a letter from Miss B. T. Redmond, who is soliciting money for an art school in New York City. At the request of a subscriber our New York correspondent has given us the following information: "Your inquiry concerning the Ladies' Art Union at No. 17 North Moore street is received. I would reply that in our opinion the enterprise is a myth and fraud. We have known it for years and looked into it many times. We would have it prosecuted could we find any victim willing to testify. North Moore street is a street of warehouses and tenements of a low class."

W. O. JOHNSON,
Secretary Charity Organization Society of Chicago.

The declaration of the convention against "all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens" is in harmony with the views entertained and publicly expressed by me long before the assembling of the convention.—Gen. Harrison's Letter of Acceptance.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

For quick raising, the Royal Baking Powder is superior to all other leavening agents. It is absolutely pure and wholesome and of the highest leavening power. It is always uniform in strength and quality and never fails to make light, sweet, most palatable and nutritive food. Bread, biscuits, muffins, cake, etc., raised with Royal Baking Powder may be eaten hot without distressing results to the most delicate digestive organs. It will keep in any climate without deterioration.

Prof. H. A. Mott, U. S. Government Chemist, after examining officially the principal baking powders of the country, reported:

"The Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure, for I have so found it in many tests made both for that company and the United States Government.

"Because of the facilities that company have for obtaining perfectly pure cream of tartar, and for other reasons dependent upon the proper proportions of the same, and the method of its preparation, the Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public.

"DR. HENRY A. MOTT, PH. D.,"
U. S. Government Chemist.

TRAVELERS TALK ON MANY TOPICS.

Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth—A Canadian Fish Story—English Capital.

Anderson Smith, Governor of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers at Leavenworth, Kas., is at the Pacific. "There are now at the home 2,048 soldiers," he said, "and the best class of men are still coming in." They had remained outside and made a hard fight in the battle of life and had shown great manliness, but old wounds proved too much for them, and, weak and crippled, they were going in to rest, were welcome. The death rate was small, but of course there was a time for the leaves to fall, and while there had been no epidemic there was now and then a funeral. Mr. Smith believed that George G. Halpine, the poet, had in one of his songs made the first plea for a home for disabled soldiers, and Gen. Ben Butler had secured from the posthumous fund the pay due the soldiers that never turned up, the $15,000,000 which, distributed over the country, had started the homes now sheltering so many old warriors.

C. U. Hine of New York, editor of the *Insurance Monitor and Law Journal*, is in the city attending the meeting of the Fire Underwriters' Association. He said that, while the life insurance business in the United States was in a generally prosperous condition and had a fair outlook, the fire and marine companies are now, and have been for several years past, a good deal depressed. This arose from a number of different causes. First, the free competition among insurance companies was pretty sure to result in demoralization. It was a competition not found in ordinary trade, where merchants fought each other with their own money, but resembled other corporate contests, as where railroads would carry persons between Chicago and New York for $7 instead of $20. Another cause for the depression was the adverse legislation directed against insurance companies in common with other corporations. In some States this had gone so far as to prohibit the formation of boards. This appeared unreasonable and was fatal to insurance companies, as a similar prohibition would be among hotel men or any other class of dealers who might regard it to their interest to combine for mutual safety and for the regulation of prices. Another cause was the excessive losses sustained. While there had been no extensive conflagrations the reported losses had been numerous and sometimes large, and in the aggregate had taken up an abnormal proportion of the income. For the last few months, however, the experience in this regard had been more favorable, and fire insurance people were not without hope that at the end of the year there would be a showing in their favor.

Ex-Senator William Pitt Kellogg of Louisiana has just returned from Canada. He says everybody was for Cleveland there, and his picture was found in public and private places. They were not worried over his retaliatory message, but did not like it because he saw fit to gain political capital by such means. Mr. Kellogg is about to go South. He thinks an Electoral ticket will be put up by the Republicans in the South, but that they cannot carry any of the Gulf States, because their votes will not be counted. Mr. Kellogg yesterday was showing a sworn statement, verified by Canadians, that he and Col. Jones of St. Louis had caught in one day sixty-five bass at Star Island, 150 miles from Toronto, the fish weighing from three to five pounds each.

Gen. Claussen of New York is at the Palmer. He said that the commercial tone in the East was never better. The East was full of prosperity and confidence was felt on every side. The political outlook was satisfactory and no business disturbances were expected unless the Republican ticket was defeated and something done to injure the protective tariff.

R. H. Benson, banker, London, England, says that the conversion of consols has caused a great displacement of investments, and, as a result, during the last year a great amount of money has been seeking new channels of investment. The bulk of this has gone to home railways, and industrial enterprises, South America having the preference over other foreign countries.

The law now in force prohibiting the importation of foreign laborers under contracts of service to be performed have received my cordial support in the Senate, and such amendments as may be found necessary effectively to deliver our working men and women from this most inequitable form of competition will have my sincere advocacy.—Gen. Harrison's Letter of Acceptance.

SUBURBAN.

Evanston.

The Northwestern University opened its doors yesterday. The prospects are bright for a successful year, as a large number of students have entered and more are arriving daily. The institution was never in better condition than at present, its facilities for instructions being equal to the best of Eastern colleges. The question of boarding accommodations for the students has long been a perplexing one, and is this year more so than ever before. Every students' boarding-house is full, and every family in town that could be persuaded to board students has done so, and still there are students without accommodations. The new dormitory building which is being erected under the supervision of Dr. Hatfield will partially solve the problem, and it is the idea of the trustees, should the first building prove a success, to build more. Until this is done, however, aspirants for a collegiate education at Evanston will be obliged to struggle along with such accommodations as they can get. The woman's college is already filled, as is the college cottage, and before long it will be necessary to provide more and better accommodations for the lady students. The completion of the Dearborn Observatory is looked forward to with interest by both students and faculty.

Lake View.

Peter Brown, a night scavenger, will be arrested when found on the order of the Mayor of Lake View. His modus operandi was to discover some alley that needed attention, then go to the responsible parties, represent himself as a health officer, and threaten arrest if the place was not cleaned. "Your fine would be $25," he would say, "and I will clean your place for $10." Several of those from whom he extorted money complained to Health Commissioner Hoyt, who placed the facts before the Mayor, and Brown's arrest was ordered.

South Evanston.

Yesterday the new Fire Department had its first experience with a fire. A house belonging to J. D. Drake, and occupied by a family named Stevens, took fire about noon and was burned to the ground. After a hard fight the house next to it, occupied by Mr. Drake, was saved. The total loss was in the neighborhood of $1,000.

A Lumber Firm's Land Attached.

GARDEN CITY, Kas., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Charles Currier of Leavenworth, Deputy United States Marshal, arrived in the city today and attached a lot of valuable city and farm real estate belonging to the Chicago Lumber Company, a corporation doing business in this State and Denver, Colo., for the benefit of the creditors of the company.

No question of the political preference of the people of a Territory should close against them the hospitable door which has opened to two-thirds of the existing States. That admission should be resolutely refused to any Territory a majority of whose people cherish institutions that are repugnant to our civilization or inconsistent with a republican form of government.—Gen. Harrison's Letter of Acceptance.

The branch of the Albany Dental Association, the largest dental establishment in the world, No. 161 State street, seem to meet with great success by filling and extracting teeth without pain by the use of their vitalized air, and putting in teeth without plates.

J. T. Shayne & Co., No. 103 State street, are reliable, practical furriers. Make new, remodel, refit, and repair sealskin and fur garments. Lowest price for first-class work and materials.

"Herbrand" Fifth Wheel for Buggies.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Morris Battenburg, Carrie B. Kelley	40 28
S. N. Howard, La Grange, M. B. Harvell, same	30 26
Scharpf, Champaign, Mrs. Maria Koch, same	62 56
John Queenan, Mary Onohan	30 28
Wilhelm Paschuy, Clara Beyer	21 20
Charles Knach, Minnie Haley	21 18
Louis Schneider, Annie Bergh	21 18
Edward M. Howe, Ida Nelson	21 22
George F. McNally, Minnie L. Ternan	27 24
John J. Sullivan, Mary Purcell	24 24
Thomas M. McGill, Barbara Bould	26 26
Charles M. Hamill, Lora S. Hastings	21 18
Adolph Rubin, Alma Martineau	27 20
Bernhard Fenk, Bertha Kirchenbecker	30 19
William Hopp, Hammond, Paula Badzenmacher	21 19
John E. McDonough, Kittie Bogun	26 19
George Vanderpool, Mrs. Emma Bass	30 19
Louis M. Travern, Elizabeth Dixon	27 21
John Gflsaw, Grace Sheridan	27 20
F. A. Peterson, Irving Park, E. Peterson, same	30 28
Charles G. Davis, Elizabeth Gorman	28 24
James Burns, Mary Armbruster	30 24
D. Aiken, Englewood, Elizabeth Dorthy, same	30 27
Henry D. Ames, Mary T. Mershon, Evanston	30 27
L. S. Curtis, Sandusky, O., A. W. Broadbink, Hyde Park	32 26
Louis K. Thurman, Sophie Spring	30 19
Johann Warda, Mrs. Christina Stein	32 19
Herman Pearson, Hilda S. Holmquest	29 19
Hugh D. Neill, Kirsten Bolinger	30 19
Felix Green, Lizzie Robinson	26 19
John Frichett, Annie Johnston	29 19
John Gould, Iberia McDonald	25 19
John Sullivan, Kit Brady	26 19
John F. Ballantine, Mary Ann McKey	26 18
Harry Lizzie, Katie Bilthe	26 18
Robert Mousseau, Rena Mack	24 24
John E. Waggoner, Mary Smith	30 29
Fred F. Richard, Bessie Craft	30 24
Henry W. A. Knott, Louise L. Knott	41 41
Nathan Brown, Louise Paiky	34 24
Fred Schaefer, Katie Locks	30 24
Timothy Ryan, Bridget M. Lallin	24 24
Henry Butt, Kate Keenan	27 24
Dennis Hayes, South Chicago, Jennie Avery	30 28
Edward McCarthy, Mamie O'Mally	30 29
Erik Hereafild, Dagmar Ornberg	21 19
Harry Rinbonds, Mary Grungast	21 19
John Schneider, Lake, Margrethe Sitzen, same	32 28
Benjamin La Closche, Hyde Park, Linnie Boot	28 28
Henry R. Rhonds, Sadie Mcgregan	28 18
Magnus Olson, Hildur Carlson	31 23
William Smith, Mary Henry	30 24
Paul E. O. Sibon, Mary McMahon	28 24
Nelson Fortin, Fannie L. Ferre	37 29
Benjamin Miller, Katie Dunn	32 24
Gust Rust, Mary Engel	25 24
August Swenson, Annie Arneson	27 22
Claus F. P. Korsell, Margaret J. Ennis	33 30
John Nelson, Johanna Ostrum	32 29

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Way, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. Office, R. 35 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office 305 Phoenix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary, Pacific Road Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12 30 p. m.

CROWLEY—Sept. 11, Mary Crowley.
Funeral from her late residence to St. Patrick's Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary.

BARRE—At 3107 Prairie-av., Bernard Barbe, a native of Bavaria, aged 36 years and 7 months.
Funeral Thursday, Sept. 13, at 2 p. m., Cemetery K. A. M.

DUFFIE—At residence of parents, 12 North Wright-st., Chesley Duffie, aged 11 months, twin daughter of James and Catherine Duffie.
Funeral Thursday at 11 o'clock by cars to Calvary Cemetery from N. W. Depot.

DONNELLY—At his residence, 39 De Kalb-st., Sept. 12, 1888, of Bright's disease, Andrew Donnelly, aged 63 years. Native of County Tyrone, Ireland.
Funeral Friday, Sept. 14, at 10 a. m., to St. Jarlath's Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary.

HOLMAN—Sept. 13, at the residence of his brother-in-law, A. N. Warner, 3231 Oakwood-boulevard, Charles F. Holman, of consumption, aged 38 years.
Services at the above residence Thursday, 4 p. m. Remains will be taken to La Porte, Ind., for interment.

MYERS—Sept. 8, in New York City, Harry B. Myers of Chicago, aged 32 years.
Funeral today at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, 725 Washington-boulevard, to Rosehill Cemetery.

McGAWN—At Mount Clare, Ill., Sept. 11, at 5:30 p. m., Lloyd McGawn, twin son of James and Eva McGawn, aged 4 years 11 months and 5 days.

WHITE—Sept. 11, 1888, at Old People's Home, Miss Annie White, aged 75 years.
Funeral Thursday, 10:30 a. m., to Oakwoods.

WINCHESTER—At Sandwich, Ill., Sept. 12, Henry F. Winchester, aged 66 years.
Funeral Sept. 13, at 1 p. m., from late residence.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A SERIES OF GRAND MILITARY BAND CONCERTS is announced to be given for the benefit of the Waifs' Mission at the Cavalry Armory, Sept. 17 to 22, with Saturday Matinee. The benevolent objects for which the Mission is established are almost too well known to need comment, and it should go without saying that the results of these benefit concerts will be highly gratifying. Besides the Second Regiment Band, who will sustain the bulk of the work at these entertainments, a number of professional people have kindly volunteered their services to make the concerts both enjoyable and financially successful.

FREDERIKSEN & CO., 181 WASHINGTON-ST., Chicago, have added a CITY REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT to their regular Land Business and are prepared to sell LOTS and SUBDIVISIONS in city and vicinity.

GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING TONIGHT conducted by Mr. Tony Delight; solos by Miss Adeline Louise Nellis of New York City. These meetings are of great interest. Intemperate men are especially invited; everybody welcome. First Methodist Church Block, corner Washington and Clark-st. Commences at 7:45 p. m.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Executive Committee of the Illinois Industrial School for Girls will be held at the Sherman House Thursday, Sept. 13, at 10:30 a. m. sharp.

THE KENWOOD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL hold weekly meetings in their rooms at the Kenwood Chapel, corner Woodlawn and Lake-ave., until the close of the campaign. The Hon. Chas. H. Ham will deliver an address before the club on the issues of the day this evening. The address promises to be one of remarkable interest, and will, no doubt, attract a large attendance.

THE REGULAR WEEKLY PRAYER MEETING of the Central W. C. T. U. will be held at headquarters, Room 620, 161 La Salle-st., today at 10 a. m. Mrs. C. B. Buell will lead. All friends are cordially invited to be present.

THE PROHIBITION PARTY WILL HOLD A meeting at Battery D this evening. Ex-Gov. J. P. St. John will speak on the chief question from a Prohibition standpoint, and the Hon. J. B. Hobbs and Elder C. G. Trusdell will also speak.

THE SWEDISH REPUBLICAN NATURALIZATION Club of Cook County will naturalize about 100 Swedes from South Chicago about 2 p. m. at the Criminal Court Building.

A Word About Catarrh.

"It is the mucous membrane, that wonderful semi-fluid envelope surrounding the delicate tissues of the air and food passages, that Catarrh makes its stronghold. Once established it eats into the very vitals, and renders life but a long-drawn breath of misery and disease, dulling the sense of hearing, trammeling the power of speech, destroying the faculty of smell, tainting the breath, and killing the refined pleasures of taste. Insidiously, by creeping on from a simple cold in the head, it assaults the membranous lining and envelops the bones, eating through the delicate coats and causing inflammation, sloughing, and death. Nothing short of total eradication will secure health to the patient, and all alleviatives are simply procrastinated sufferings, leading to a fatal termination. SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, by inhalation and by internal administration, has never failed; even when the disease has made frightful inroads on delicate constitutions, hearing, smell, and taste have been recovered, and the disease thoroughly driven out."

Sanford's Radical Cure consists of one bottle of the Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and one Improved Inhaler, neatly wrapped in one package, with full directions; price, $1.00.

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

WEAK, PAINFUL BACKS,
Kidney and Uterine Pains and Weaknesses, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the first and only pain-killing plaster. New, instantaneous, infallible. The most perfect antidote to Pain, Inflammation, and Weakness ever compounded. Vastly superior to all other plasters. At all druggists, 25 cents; five for $1.00; or, postage free, of Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

WHO CAN EXPLAIN
171 & 173?

"THE FAIR"

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

OPENING

Tomorrow, also Friday and Saturday.

EXHIBITION OF

Parisian Pattern Bonnets, Round Hats, Dress Hats,

And Artistic Designs of Our Own Make.

We have spared no pains or expense to make this Department the peer of any Millinery establishment in the land, and in inviting the ladies to call and pass their criticisms on the style, workmanship, and quality of our display we feel confident that their verdict will be a favorable one to us.

E. J. Lehmann & Co. THE FAIR E. J. Lehmann & Co.
STATE, ADAMS, AND DEARBORN-STS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

A GREAT SALE
—OF—
HANDKERCHI'FS.

LADIES' H. S. HANDK'FS, EMB'D IN COLORS AND WHITE,
LADIES' SCALLOPED HANDK'FS, EMB'D IN COLORS AND WHITE,
FANCY H. S. AND REVERE, WIDE AND NARROW HEM,
LADIES' SHEER LINEN LAWN, HAND EMB'D INITIALS,
GENTS' H. S. AND PRINTED BORDERS,
GENTS' H. S., HAND EMBROID'D INITIALS,

CHOICE AT **25c** THE BEST VALUE OF THE SEASON.

SPECIAL.
Gents' 22-inch H. S. Japanese Silk Hand Embroid'd Initial Handkerchiefs,
75c, worth $1.25.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

SPECIAL TODAY.
Balance of our Summer Stock of LADIES' FAST COTTON
HOSE
AT
35c per Pair.
3 Pairs for $1.00.
Regular 50c and 75c goods.

AN EXCEPTIONAL
'OCCASION.'

WHERE WILL IT LOCATE?
171 & 173.

SHIRTS
"TO ORDER."
Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Established 1863. All Patterns Preserved.
WILSON BROS.,
113 and 115 State-st.

Moved Gunther's Confectionery
From Madison-st. to large new store
212 STATE-ST.
Five doors south of ADAMS-ST.

103 E. WASHINGTON ST. BORSCH-OPTICIAN CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR EYESIGHT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

WILL IT BE A BENEFIT?
171 & 173.

MEN'S
UNDERWEAR,
Hosiery, and Gloves.

Our stocks for Fall and Winter are now complete and will be found more attractive in both variety and price than ever before.

Special attention is asked to a large number of broken lines (embracing all sizes and a great variety of qualities) of

UNDERWEAR,

Which we offer, to close, at
HALF PRICE.
THESE ARE UNQUESTIONABLE BARGAINS.

WILSON BROS.,
113 and 115 State-st.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

RETAIL.

We call special attention to the "WINDSOR" brand of
Silk Umbrellas

And recommend it highly for its elegant finish. We *guarantee* its wearing qualities.

NOTE!
No Windsor Umbrellas are Genuine unless stamped on the Tie as in accompanying cut.

Manufactured by
Belknap, Johnson & Powell,
New York and Phila.

WHEN DID IT ARRIVE?
171 & 173.

FALL FASHIONS. MANDEL BROTHERS FALL FASHIONS.
117 to 123 State-st.

One Whole Month in Advance of Any Previous Season.

We are receiving the Largest, the Most Varied, and the Most Complete Collection of the Latest Autumn and Winter Styles in

Ladies' and Children's
DRESSES and WRAPS
EVER SHOWN IN THIS COUNTRY.

To make room, we shall this Thursday Morning commence a
SPECIAL SEPTEMBER SALE
At Prices That Cannot Again Be Mentioned This Season.

182 Superb Seal Plush Sacques,
40 inches long, made for us in May last, well worth $28.00, September price
$18.75.

37 Plush Newmarkets,
58 inches long; few can show better at $55.00; Today's price,
$38.75.

Thousands of Plush Jackets, Wraps, Cleveland Coats, Ulsters, Modjeskas, at prices that must convince the most careful buyer that now the is time.

Three Thousand Early Fall Jackets
—FROM—
$2.50 to $6.00 Each.

Awful scarce, but we have them—a pretty assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Flannel and Jersey Blouse Waists for house, street, and tennis wear.

150 Medium-Weight Cloth Newmarkets, plain and fancy cloths, for today, $5.00 each; worth double.

We would like to tell all about the beautiful collection of Ladies' Fall Dresses from $8.00 up. Space will not now permit.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
Auction Announcements
—BY—
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
200 & 202 Madison-st.

Thursday, Sept. 13, '88, - 9:30 a. m.
SPECIAL SALE
OF
CLOTHING.

An entirely new and especially fine lot of MEN'S, YOUTHS', and BOYS'
Suits & Overcoats

This will be one of the largest offerings of CHOICE GOODS ever seen in this market, and all Clothing Merchants should attend. We will also sell a desirable line of
WOOL AND FUR HATS
AND
CAPS.

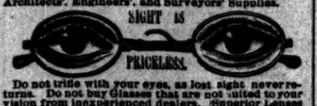
IN BASEMENT,
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

White Granite, C. C., Rock, and Yellow Ware.
10 casks China Dinner Sets.
10 casks China Tea Sets.
15 casks China Cups and Saucers.
Cuspidors, Fruit Plates, etc.
20 casks assorted Gas Globes.
Table Glassware.
Library and Stand Lamps.
Brackets, Burners, Shades, etc.

Goods packed for Country Merchants.

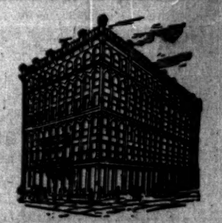
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

L. MANASSE, Optician,
39 MADISON-ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING.
Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Medical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies.



Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not united to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.
Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.
Four large illustrated Catalogues on application.

HATS CHAS. W. BARNES' Celebrated Hats.
Fall styles Silks and Derbys, representing all leading shapes for Dress and Business. 142 State-st.



James H. Walker & Co.,
Wabash-av. & Adams-st.
The weather today is likely to be fair.

KID GLOVES

Ready. A special line. All styles to select from. We mean to meet every want in Kid Gloves so perfectly that no customer will feel like hesitating. The price will substantiate what we say:

5 and 7 Hook Foster Lacing Kid Gloves, plain and embroidered backs, all colors and sizes; were $1.50 and $1.75.....98c
7 and 10 Hook Foster Lacing Undressed Kid Gloves, blacks and tans; were $1.75 and $2.....98c
Men's Foster Lacing Kid Gloves, in dark tan shades; were $1.50.98c
Men's Derby Gloves, in tan shades only; were $1.50.....98c
Finest quality Men's, Plain Black Kid Gloves, browns and tans; were $1.90.....98c
8-Button length Mousquetaire Undressed Kid Gloves, in plain and emb. backs; were $1.50...98c

Don't think there is anything wrong with the Gloves because the price is so low. We warrant every pair.

We are also showing a special line of 21-inch Satin Duchesse, extra heavy, desirable evening shades, at 90c yard. It is the $1.25 kind.

Extra value in Gents' Plain and Striped Half Hose at 18c pair, or 6 pair for $1.00.

RICHARD O'NEILL & CO.'S
Auction Announcements
FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 15, 1888.
C. M. WILBUR.....Auctioneer.

Thursday, Sept. 13, 9:30 a. m.
DRY GOODS.
A Very Superior Line Velveteens.
A Very Superior Line Cashmeres.
RICHARD O'NEILL & CO.,
Wholesale Auctioneers,
164 and 166 Market-st.

Part Two

Tribune Supplemental Sheet.

Pages 9 and 10.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1888—TEN PAGES.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

AN AMENDMENT TO THE SENATE BILL AGAINST THE TRUSTS.

The President to Be Authorized to Suspend Collection of Duties on Articles Cornered by the Combinations—A Resolution to Investigate a Texas Assassination—The President Submits Documents Relative to the Dispute About the Fisheries.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 12.—In the Senate today Mr. George offered an amendment to the Trust bill reported yesterday from the Committee on Finance. The amendment consists of four additional sections, the most important being one making it the duty of the President, when satisfied that the price of any article of merchandise is raised in consequence of agreements or combinations, to issue his proclamation suspending temporarily the collection of import duties on such articles. He supported his amendment in a speech at some length. Mr. Hoar made some sarcastic and pointed remarks as to the connection of the Cabinet and of the Democratic party with trusts, which were earnestly denied by Mr. Payne. Mr. George's amendment was ordered printed.

Mr. Spooner offered a resolution reciting the fact that Joseph Hoffman of Brenham, Washington County, Tex., a prominent Republican and a witness before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, had been recently shot down in cold blood in that city; that his assassination was believed to be directly attributable to his political views and activity, and to the fact that he had given strong testimony before the committee investigating alleged election outrages, and that it is of the utmost importance that witnesses before Congressional investigation committees may, without danger to their lives, freely and fully testify, and instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to investigate the circumstances of the killing of Hoffman, with special reference to ascertaining whether it was due in any sense to his having testified before the committee. The resolution gave rise to an extended and heated political discussion, the speakers being Senators Spooner, Pugh, Coke, Teller, Evarts, and Reagan.

At the close of Mr. Coke's speech the resolution went over without action.

The House amendment, merely verbal, to the Senate bill relating to postal crimes was concurred in.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

Correspondence on the Subject Given Congress by the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—The President today sent to the Senate a response to the resolution introduced by Senator Hoar calling on the President for copies of all communications which have been addressed by his direction to the Government of Great Britain remonstrating against discrimination against American vessels passing through Canadian canals and American vessels engaged in the fisheries. With respect to the inquiry, so far as it relates to the canals, the President transmits copies of correspondence between the Department of State and the United States Consul at Ottawa, between the Department of State and the British Minister, copies of the orders of the Canadian officials in regard to this subject and of the answer of the acting Secretary of the Treasury to the Dingley resolution laid before the House July 23. On the subject of correspondence which has taken place with respect to the denial to American fishermen to the right of transportation of fish or other cargoes in bond says: "No instance of refusal by the Canadian authorities since July 1, 1885, up to the present time, to allow the entry at Dominion seaports of American cargoes, other than fish for transportation in bond across the territory of Canada to the United States, has been made known to the Department of State." The President says the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has already been supplied with a list of cases of alleged illtreatment of our fishing vessels in Canadian waters. In answer to the concluding inquiry as to what instances have occurred since March 3, 1887, of wrong to American vessels in the ports of British North America and what steps have been taken in that respect the President says: "Soon after the passage of the act the negotiations which had been proceeding for several months previously progressed actively, and the proposed conference and the presence at this Capital of the plenipotentiaries of the two Governments out of which the since rejected treaty of Feb. 7, 1888, eventuated had their natural influence in repressing causes of complaint in relation to the fisheries. Therefore since March 3, 1887, no case has been reported to the Department of State wherein complaint was made of unfriendly or unlawful treatment of American fishing vessels on the part of the Canadian authorities in which reparation was not promptly and satisfactorily obtained by the United States Consul General at Halifax. A single case of alleged unjust treatment of an American merchant vessel not engaged in fishing has been reported since March 3, 1887."

IN THE HOUSE.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill Under Consideration.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—The House today resumed the consideration of the conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The pending question was on the motion of Mr. Holman of Indiana to concur in the Senate amendment relative to an inquiry as to the practicability of reclaiming the arid lands, with an amendment providing that the expenses of the work should be paid from the appropriations of the Topographic Survey. The motion was lost. The Senate amendment was then concurred in, with an amendment proposed by Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky. As agreed the clause provides for the appropriation of $100,000 for the purpose of investigating the extent to which the arid region can be redeemed by irrigation. The Director of the Geological Survey is directed to make an annual report of the progress of the inquiry, and all the lands which may hereafter be designated for sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals, for irrigation purposes, and all lands made susceptible of irrigations are reserved for sale or entry until otherwise provided. The Senate amendment appropriating $200,000 for a zoological park in Washington was non-concurred in—96 to 87. The remaining Senate amendments of minor importance were also concurred in and a further conference ordered on the bill.

Mr. Crisp of Georgia called up the Senate bill to amend the Inter-State Commerce law. He said that in the main it was in conformity with the regulations of the commission. The only amendment made in the Senate bill by the House committee had been intended to give greater publicity to the schedule required to be posted. No action was taken on the bill.

Mr. Springer of Illinois moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the Oklahoma bill. On a division no quorum voted, and this point was raised by Mr. Barnes. The yeas and nays were ordered—yeas 104, nays 98; no quorum. The remainder of the afternoon was spent in an unsuccessful effort to secure a quorum, and the House adjourned.

WANT GOBEL INVESTIGATED.

Steps for an Inquiry into the Letting of the Brooklyn Building Contract.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Mr. Cheadle of Indiana has drawn up a resolution for an investigation of the Brooklyn public building contract, which he will introduce next Monday. It is as follows:

WHEREAS, It is reported in the public prints that the contract for the construction of the Brooklyn Federal building was awarded after advertisement to one Gobel of Chicago at his bid, $925,000, and that said Gobel failed to comply with the terms of said contract, and that the Supervising Architect has forfeited his check for $5,000 deposited with his bid, and that the said official has since awarded the contract to Bernard Gallagher of Brooklyn, at his bid of $800,000; and

WHEREAS, It was reported that said Gobel had enormous advantages in the matter of information; that other contractors said that with these advantages they could have reduced their bids; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department be directed to investigate all the facts of the case and to report whether the Supervising Architect was derelict in his duty in failing to readvertise for proposals, and in awarding the contract at a figure nearly a quarter of million dollars higher than the lowest offer.

Mr. Cannon's Prospects.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Congressman Cannon, who has had the leadership of the Republicans in the House for the last month or more, will shortly make a trip to Illinois. The Congressman has not been in his district since the Chicago Convention, as his Congressional duties have kept him at Washington. A good deal of the most effective campaign work of the Republicans in Congress has been done by Mr. Cannon. His exposure of the surrender of the Democratic tariff reformers to the big sugar trust was so crushing that they have found the best policy for themselves to be silence. Last week, in closing the retaliation debate, Mr. Cannon made a most effective speech—one of the best that has been delivered. It is well understood that in the probable event of the Republicans carrying the next House the Illinois member will be a candidate for Speaker. His chances are looked upon as excellent. Congressman Rowell will also return to his district the latter part of the month. He was doing good work on the stump, and the Republicans want him for the rest of the campaign.

Engineers Explaining a Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—L. E. Cooley of the Civil Engineers' Society is here to look after the proposed Civil Bureau of Harbors and Waterways. There is no prospect that the bill for this purpose introduced by Senator Cullom can be taken up this session, but the engineers who are pushing the legislation find it useful at intervals to discuss and explain the objections made by the War Department.

WILL VOTE FOR YOUNG TIPPECANOE.

Harrison and Van Buren Voters of 1840 Who Will Vote for Harrison in 1888.

CARTHAGE, Ill., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—The following is a list of Hancock County pioneers, most of whom voted for Harrison and Tyler in 1840, and who will vote for Harrison and Morton in 1888. The list does not include all the voters in the county, but additions will be made as rapidly as the names are sent in. The Carthage list, numbering twenty-two, has heretofore been printed in THE TRIBUNE, and is therefore omitted. The voter's name and township are given, and his age when known:

J. B. Henry, Prairie..... 78
A. Vaugele, Prairie..... 71
W. M. Marshall, Prairie..... 78
G. C. Wagoner, Pilot Grove..... 71
Joseph Place, Pilot Grove..... 70
George Scott, Pilot Grove..... 78
J. Simons..... 72
J. Loomis..... 79
J. Stinson, Wythe..... 84
J. Elder, Wythe..... 74
J. Cochrane, Wythe..... 73
T. Ogden, Wythe..... 73
R. F. Smith, Montebello..... 82
T. Gregg, Montebello..... 82
H. R. Dickenson, Montebello..... 83
J. Boyce, Montebello..... ..
F. A. Ruestes, Montebello..... ..
H. Carrier, Montebello..... ..
E. Layman, Montebello..... ..
W. R. Morrison, Montebello..... ..
W. Stewart, Montebello..... ..
A. G. Gerow, Montebello..... ..
C. Dorman, Montebello..... ..
L. B. Moores, Montebello..... ..
J. B. King, Montebello..... ..
N. D. Glazebrook, Montebello..... ..
T. Graham, Montebello..... ..
C. B. Brida, Montebello..... ..
I. E. Jones, Montebello..... 88
T. Graham, Bear Creek..... 73
W. K. Mason, Bear Creek..... ..
W. N. Leach, Fort Green..... 70
David Leach, Fort Green..... 73
John Deneson, Fort Green..... 80
James Harris, Fort Green..... 88
Thomas Geddes, Fort Green..... 83
Samuel Glass, Fort Green..... 84
L. T. Ferris, Fort Green..... 83
M. Hopkins, Fort Green..... 70
J. M. Walker, Fort Green..... 83
C. S. Kingsley, Fort Green..... 80
C. Johnson, La Harpe..... ..
R. Cassingham, La Harpe..... ..
L. C. Maynard, La Harpe..... ..
George Kirkpatrick, La Harpe..... ..
George Spicer, La Harpe..... ..
N. Spiker, La Harpe..... ..
John Warren, La Harpe..... ..
J. C. Mager, La Harpe..... ..
W. F. Mansfield, La Harpe..... ..
F. Perdyce, La Harpe..... ..
J. F. Wolf, La Harpe..... ..
J. McCurdy, La Harpe..... ..
The Rev. J. P. Strong, La Harpe..... ..
J. Rickey, La Harpe..... ..
J. Wasson, La Harpe..... ..
J. Bailey, Dallas City..... 76
T. Shaw, Dallas City..... 70
J. Clough, Dallas City..... 78
W. Bassley, Dallas City..... 84
T. Sparks, Dallas City..... 80
O. S. Avery, Dallas City..... 71
N. Loftin, Dallas City..... 80
A. R. Hotchkiss, Dallas City..... 69
D. Harris, Dallas City..... 71
T. Richart, Dallas City..... 76
Maj. L. C. Bidamon, Nauvoo..... ..
J. O. Hall, Nauvoo..... ..
William B. Finley, St. Albans..... ..
W. Garner, St. Albans..... 94
F. G. Mouraing, St. Albans..... 70
J. Knott, St. Albans..... ..
J. Weif, St. Albans..... ..
D. Bishop, St. Albans..... ..
J. D. Logan, Pensonee..... 72
T. Browner, Warsaw..... 77
W. N. Grover, Warsaw..... ..
N. S. Albin, Chili..... 81
J. Hubbard, Chili..... 76
B. C. Edwards, Chili..... 76
A. P. Mantle, Chili..... 74
C. Rist, Chili..... 71
D. S Mills, Durham..... 89
J. Mills, Durham..... 72
S. Mills, Durham..... 67
O. Rice, Rock Creek..... 78
†Isaac Roseberry, Rock Creek..... ..
Jason Knapp, Montebello..... ..
†L. Choate, Montebello..... ..

*Voted for Harrison both in 1836 and 1840.
†Voted for Van Buren in 1840. Several in the Carthage list voted for Van Buren—viz.: J. Shultz, S. Brownlee, L. P. Prentice.

Veterans in McHenry County.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., Sept. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Inclosed I send you a slip from the Woodstock *Sentinel*, giving the names of our McHenry County voters who voted for Tippecanoe in 1840 and who intend to vote for Gen. Benjamin Harrison in 1888.

I am 88 years of age, and voted for Harrison in 1836 and 1840 and shall vote for his grandson this year. My sons and grandsons will vote as I do. I cast my first vote for a President in 1828 and have never voted for a Democratic candidate. As Brooks says, "Thank God, I have not that sin to answer for." CHARLES SELLERS.

Charles Sellers	Woodstock.
John Bunker	Woodstock.
O. Hobert	Woodstock.
J. G. Doddridge	Woodstock.
J. D. Foreman	Woodstock.
James Watson	Woodstock.
Arsel Richardson	Woodstock.
R. J. Osman	Woodstock.
Alonzo Siosser	Woodstock.
J. Paulding	Woodstock.
James G. Dufield	Woodstock.
C. W. Huff	Woodstock.
Cary Howell	Woodstock.
R. J. Furney	Woodstock.
R. K. Todd	Woodstock.
J. P. Stafford	Woodstock.
W. H. Stewart	Woodstock.
David Miller	Woodstock.
T. J. Ellis	Woodstock.
Jas. Marvin	Woodstock.
William Montgomery	Woodstock.
Silas Wilson	Woodstock.
King Henry	Marengo.
H. B. Keeney	Marengo.
E. N. Howe	Marengo.
H. S. Skinner	Nunda.
H. W. Fish	Nunda.
D. C. Mallory	Nunda.
S. M. Thomas	Nunda.
John Brink	Nunda.
James Crow	Nunda.
C. Pendleton	Nunda.
Mr. Lanning	Nunda.
John Harrison	Ringwood.
John Sawyer	Hebron.
C. Tyler	Hebron.
Charles Householder	Hebron.
Chapin Street	Hebron.
Joseph Stone	Hebron.
Hiram Rowe	Hebron.
Isaiah Ryan	Hebron.
William Foster	Hebron.
Elisha Finch	Hebron.
E. S. Olmsteed	Ridgefield.
W. S. Robeson	Alden.
Sylvanus Ferris	Alden.
Nathan Disbrow	Alden.
L. J. Bordwell	Alden.
William Welch	Alden.
C. H. Bennett	Alden.
Calvin Huntington	Huntley.
Joseph Dalby	Huntley.
Daniel Platt	Seneca.
A. Stevens	Greenwood.
John Marshall	Coral.

[The following voted for Van Buren in 1840 and will vote for Harrison in 1888:]

E. W. Smith	Hebron.
L. D. Seaman	Hebron.
Niles Hutchinson	Hebron.
J. A. Bonner	Hebron.

THE MAYOR FOILS THEM.

CHECKMATING A LITTLE MOVE OF THE DISTILLERY PEOPLE.

They Were Making an Effort to Revive the Practice of Feeding Cattle in the City, and He Beat Them Neatly—The Railroads Must Build Viaduct Approaches—Guards at the Crossings—Various Municipal Matters of Interest.

Mayor Roche is keenly but quietly and unobtrusively enjoying a pretty good joke he played on certain members of the Council and a prominent distillery firm a week ago last Monday. It is a joke with a moral which redounds to the advantage of the city, and the Mayor is entitled to its fullest enjoyment. In the latter part of February an ordinance was introduced in the Council and passed amending Sec. 1,626 of the municipal code, regulating the number of cattle to be kept within sheds in the city. The amendment gave the Mayor power to issue a special permit for feeding provided everything was kept in good sanitary condition. There was a powerful lobby in favor of this ordinance, and it was passed by a vote of 26 to 1. Ald. Monear voting against it for some entirely unexplained reason. Soon after the war between the Whisky Trust people and the Shufeldt Distillery Company, in whose interest the ordinance was passed, arose. There were complaints against the Shufeldt Company of creating a nuisance. The complaints seemed to be well founded. The people in the vicinity of the swill sheds complained. The Mayor listened to the latter, though he disregarded those made by the agents of the Whisky Trust. As the warm season approached he instructed the Health Commissioner to enforce the ordinances against the swill sheds. He refused to issue any permit under the ordinance of Feb. 20. He issued orders that the feeding of cattle on swill slops within the city should cease. This order was carried into full force and effect the 9th of June. The last swilled cow was driven beyond the city limits that day. The Shufeldt people grumbled, but did nothing. The weather was too warm to render it comfortable for them to propose to run swill-feeding sheds within the city during the vacation of the Council. Just as the vacation was drawing to a close word reached the Mayor that Shufeldt was going to ask for a permit under the ordinance above quoted; that Shufeldt's attorney had papers ready to serve on the Commissioner of Health and the Mayor preparatory to a mandamus suit should they fail to issue the permit. The Mayor was resolved to thwart this move. He advised the Commissioner of Health accordingly. They kept out of the way of Shufeldt and his attorneys. The 3d inst., at the first meeting of the Council, the Mayor submitted the following brief and innocent-looking recommendation:

Gentlemen: I submit herewith an ordinance repealing the ordinance passed Feb. 20, 1888, providing that special permits might be granted by the Commissioner of Health to feed cattle upon distillery premises, as the only representative of the Fourth Ward now in the Council, ought to have the Chairmanship vacated by the death of his colleague. It is objected to Ald. Hammer that he is a pronounced advocate of the State street elevated road and that it would not be proper at this time to place him at the head of a committee which is soon to make recommendation on that important question.

SURVEYING FOR A CANAL.

Engineer L. L. Wheeler Looking Over the Ground.

To L. L. Wheeler, formerly of the United States Lake Survey and the Mississippi River Commission, has been assigned charge of the surveys to locate the proposed waterway and the Hennepin Canal. Mr. Wheeler arrived in Chicago yesterday morning and at once plunged into a study of the work of previous engineers over the territory where he will labor, and when found by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE in the afternoon at the United States Engineer's office was deeply engrossed in a survey of the routes from the Michigan Canal at the lake by way of South Chicago. "I am afraid it will look better on paper than out in the country in some places," he said as he traced out the Calumet route. Continuing he stated that he should first go to work on the waterway and get as much as possible done on the Desplaines River in low water. He would not be able to take the field before the end of this month. The portion of the waterway from Lockport to Joliet would receive his first attention.

"You see here," he remarked as he pointed to the chart, "three surveys to the lake—one by the Calumet, one by Twenty-second street, and one by Thirty-ninth street. We can use these surveys to some extent, but will go over the ground on each of them. It is probable that we will examine the advantages some other streets offer for the channel. The amount of work to be done on these routes has not been definitely settled, but the surveys will last well into the winter. When we are through with the waterway we will take up the location of the Hennepin Canal, but the order of the work then has not been fixed."

"How large a corps will you organize for the surveys?"

"That is a leading question. Wait till I am ready to start."

ONE DAY IN MILWAUKEE.

An Official Inspection of the New Flushing Tunnel.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The flushing tunnel, with which it is proposed to clean the Milwaukee River with water from the lake, was completed last night, and today the last official inspection was made. After donning rubber boots and coats the city officials, headed by Mayor Brown, descended into the tunnel, ninety feet below ground at the river end, and walked through to the lake, each one of the party carrying a lighted candle to guide him through. The first test at pumping the water through the tunnel from the lake to the river will be made either Friday or Saturday, and the result is awaited with much interest.

The Supreme Conclave of the Royal Adelphia adjourned this afternoon after completing its annual business. The following supreme officers were elected for the ensuing year: Supreme Commander, William H. Baxter, Detroit; Supreme Vice-Commander, A. B. Saltzer, Toronto; Supreme Assistant Commander, Fred Scheiber, Milwaukee; Supreme Lecturer, M. A. Aidrich, Milwaukee; Supreme Past Commander, O. W. Carlson, Milwaukee; Supreme Secretary, Alfred Terry, Detroit; Supreme Treasurer, Frank Houp, Detroit; Supreme Guide, W. A. Gordon, Oshkosh; Supreme Medical Director, O. W. Carlson, Milwaukee. The report of the Grand Secretary shows an increase of 3,000 in the membership during the last year. The next annual session will be held at Detroit the second Tuesday of September, 1889.

OPPOSITION FOR THE WHISKY TRUST.

St. Louis Wholesale Liquor-Dealers Will Buy and Operate a Distillery.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The Whisky Trust appears to have pushed things too far in this vicinity, and the result is a big fight. The wholesale liquor-dealers held a meeting this afternoon at the office of J. H. Rothman & Co., and came to the conclusion that they had been robbed long enough. All the St. Louis distillers are in the trust, and likewise all the Peoria, Ill., whisky producing plants. The St. Louis dealers looked around and found a distillery in North St. Louis that had been built by Sessinghaus & Co. and operated only a short time. It would require $100,000 to secure possession of it. At the meeting today the dealers subscribed the necessary funds and will incorporate and conduct the distillery as an anti-trust plant. All the liquor-dealers in the city except three entered the scheme. They anticipate an expenditure of $95,000 for repairs and will be ready to operate in a few weeks. The trust has fixed the price and supply, and for some time past has reaped a rich harvest. The local distilleries are merely distributers of the trust liquors. The trust puts the liquor in the hands of the distributers at a certain price, at the same time fixing the price at which the distributers can sell to dealers. The distributer might sell below the price fixed by the trust, but if discovered he is liable to a heavy fine.

Blackall's best coffee, 3 lbs. for $1.

provision of the ordinances of 1873 in relation to viaducts was based on the principles of the decision and was intended to give them effect. All the roads are obliged to build the viaducts, approaches, etc., and pay the damages, however, without express stipulation.

Proceedings will be commenced at once against the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road to compel it to pay the cost, including damages, of the northern approach of the Ashland avenue viaduct.

NOTES.

Chief Hubbard said yesterday that the dog licenses had yielded this year $23,000, as against $7,000 or $8,000 last year. This was due to the work of the dog-catchers.

Bids will be advertised for today for the new pumping station at Harrison street, which is known as the 60,000,000 station, from its capacity. The bids will be for the building alone.

Bids were opened yesterday for the substructure of the Dearborn street viaduct, and it was found that J. J. Duffy & Co.'s bid of $94,346.50 was the lowest and Sackley & Pearson's, $30,811.10, the highest of the half a dozen bidding.

Some of the members of the County Board who voted in the Public Service Committee Tuesday in favor of submitting the proposition for the consolidation of the three towns of Chicago to a vote of the people are beginning to weaken. They agree with the County Attorney that it will lead to confusion and bother.

It was ascertained yesterday that the Chicago Passenger Railroad Company would pay half the cost of a bridge across the river at Adams street, and the Mayor, on consultation with the Commissioner of Public Works and the Chairman of the Council Finance Committee, decided to build at that point a new double track steam motor bridge equal to any in the city. It is probable that construction will at once be commenced upon it.

"It's all nonsense," said Chief of Police Hubbard yesterday, referring to the protest of citizens against the placing of a police station on Warren avenue. "We are going to put the station there, and I am just about to show the plans to the Mayor. The protest don't go, for the reason that it is not a fact that we are going to have a police court there. We are not going to disturb them by driving in and out the street, for the wagon will leave and arrive by the alley."

Dan Wren's famous $9,000 artesian well which was to supply the county institution at Jefferson with water having given out, various schemes were proposed to meet the emergency, but all of them entailing an expenditure of several thousands of dollars. Commissioner Mikesh has solved the problem economically and satisfactorily. He directed the boring of the old well at Jefferson which had been abandoned when Wren's hole in the ground was started, and the result is a plentiful stream equal to all requirements, the total cost of which will be about $1,000.

Commissioner Swift directed Mr. Evans of the City Engineer's force to examine and report on the action of the various railroad companies in connection with the order of the Board of July 2, directing that gate guards be erected at about 100 crossings within the city limits. Most of the roads, it appears, have complied with the order within the time allotted, but the Chicago roads, notably the Michigan Southern, are behind with their work. The gates along this line will not be in operation for another month. There have also been some notable omissions along the other lines which Mr. Evans cannot fail to discover.

A meeting of the Committee on Streets and Alleys for the South Side is called at the City Clerk's office for tomorrow evening. An effort is being made to add the name of Ald. Hammer to the committee with a view to making him Chairman subsequently. This move will be opposed, though good reasons will be urged in its favor, the principal one being that Ald. Hammer, as the only representative of the Fourth Ward now in the Council, ought to have the Chairmanship vacated by the death of his colleague. It is objected to Ald. Hammer that he is a pronounced advocate of the State street elevated road and that it would not be proper at this time to place him at the head of a committee which is soon to make recommendation on that important question.

SURVEYING FOR A CANAL.

Engineer L. L. Wheeler Looking Over the Ground.

To L. L. Wheeler, formerly of the United States Lake Survey and the Mississippi River Commission, has been assigned charge of the surveys to locate the proposed waterway and the Hennepin Canal. Mr. Wheeler arrived in Chicago yesterday morning and at once plunged into a study of the work of previous engineers over the territory where he will labor, and when found by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE in the afternoon at the United States Engineer's office was deeply engrossed in a survey of the routes from the Michigan Canal at the lake by way of South Chicago. "I am afraid it will look better on paper than out in the country in some places," he said as he traced out the Calumet route. Continuing he stated that he should first go to work on the waterway and get as much as possible done on the Desplaines River in low water. He would not be able to take the field before the end of this month. The portion of the waterway from Lockport to Joliet would receive his first attention.

"You see here," he remarked as he pointed to the chart, "three surveys to the lake—one by the Calumet, one by Twenty-second street, and one by Thirty-ninth street. We can use these surveys to some extent, but will go over the ground on each of them. It is probable that we will examine the advantages some other streets offer for the channel. The amount of work to be done on these routes has not been definitely settled, but the surveys will last well into the winter. When we are through with the waterway we will take up the location of the Hennepin Canal, but the order of the work then has not been fixed."

"How large a corps will you organize for the surveys?"

"That is a leading question. Wait till I am ready to start."

ONE DAY IN MILWAUKEE.

An Official Inspection of the New Flushing Tunnel.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The flushing tunnel, with which it is proposed to clean the Milwaukee River with water from the lake, was completed last night, and today the last official inspection was made. After donning rubber boots and coats the city officials, headed by Mayor Brown, descended into the tunnel, ninety feet below ground at the river end, and walked through to the lake, each one of the party carrying a lighted candle to guide him through. The first test at pumping the water through the tunnel from the lake to the river will be made either Friday or Saturday, and the result is awaited with much interest.

The Supreme Conclave of the Royal Adelphia adjourned this afternoon after completing its annual business. The following supreme officers were elected for the ensuing year: Supreme Commander, William H. Baxter, Detroit; Supreme Vice-Commander, A. B. Saltzer, Toronto; Supreme Assistant Commander, Fred Scheiber, Milwaukee; Supreme Lecturer, M. A. Aidrich, Milwaukee; Supreme Past Commander, O. W. Carlson, Milwaukee; Supreme Secretary, Alfred Terry, Detroit; Supreme Treasurer, Frank Houp, Detroit; Supreme Guide, W. A. Gordon, Oshkosh; Supreme Medical Director, O. W. Carlson, Milwaukee. The report of the Grand Secretary shows an increase of 3,000 in the membership during the last year. The next annual session will be held at Detroit the second Tuesday of September, 1889.

OPPOSITION FOR THE WHISKY TRUST.

St. Louis Wholesale Liquor-Dealers Will Buy and Operate a Distillery.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The Whisky Trust appears to have pushed things too far in this vicinity, and the result is a big fight. The wholesale liquor-dealers held a meeting this afternoon at the office of J. H. Rothman & Co., and came to the conclusion that they had been robbed long enough. All the St. Louis distillers are in the trust, and likewise all the Peoria, Ill., whisky producing plants. The St. Louis dealers looked around and found a distillery in North St. Louis that had been built by Sessinghaus & Co. and operated only a short time. It would require $100,000 to secure possession of it. At the meeting today the dealers subscribed the necessary funds and will incorporate and conduct the distillery as an anti-trust plant. All the liquor-dealers in the city except three entered the scheme. They anticipate an expenditure of $95,000 for repairs and will be ready to operate in a few weeks. The trust has fixed the price and supply, and for some time past has reaped a rich harvest. The local distilleries are merely distributers of the trust liquors. The trust puts the liquor in the hands of the distributers at a certain price, at the same time fixing the price at which the distributers can sell to dealers. The distributer might sell below the price fixed by the trust, but if discovered he is liable to a heavy fine.

Blackall's best coffee, 3 lbs. for $1.

THE DIVIDEND ON ST. PAUL

DIRECTORS DECLINE TO PAY ANYTHING ON THE COMMON STOCK.

The Rate on the Preferred Cut from 7 to 5 Per Cent—First Skip Since 1879—Over $39,000,000 Worth of Stock Affected—No Probability of a Resumption of Payments for Two Years—Wall Street Anxiously Waiting for Today's Opening.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The St. Paul directors have met at last and those who gambled upon their declaring a dividend upon the common stock are badly left. They convened at their New York office promptly at 2 o'clock, and from that time on there was an anxious crowd waiting for the report. The offices of the *Financial News* agencies were visited by many prominent brokers and bankers, while messages came in thick and fast by wire and by office boys, all inquiring for news of the meeting. One hour passed, 3 o'clock sounded from the bells of Old Trinity at the head of Wall street, the gong on the Stock Exchange sounded the notice that for the day business was over, but still no information came about this much discussed dividend. At the office of the company the directors were locked in the board-room, while the lobby was filled with a dozen or more reporters, who knew no more than when they first went there. Still another hour passed. No one had gone in to or came out from the meeting, which had grown to be the longest semi-annual meeting on record, and most of the big guns grew tired and went up-town, leaving instructions to have the report telegraphed to them at their houses. It was a weary wait, while another half-hour went by, and it was not until 4:35 o'clock that the door of the board-room was opened and the directors came out in a body. They were at once plied with questions by the eager reporters, but not a particle of information did they give, simply referring the questioners to the Secretary. That officer was not much more communicative than a dumb man, and every one was obliged to content himself with a copy of the written statement which briefly said that a 2½ per cent dividend had been declared upon the preferred stock, payable Oct. 22, and that the preferred stock transfer books would close the 3d of that month and reopen the 24th, and with the statement as to the earnings for the first six months, showing a decrease in the gross earnings of $639,332.36, an increase in the expenses of $1,147,622.83, and a decrease in the net earnings of $1,787,005.18. Beyond this the little slip of paper only showed the amounts of the gross earnings for the first six months, the expenses, and the net earnings, and the figures for the corresponding period of last year. That was all, and to all inquiries the Secretary turned a deaf ear. Only when asked if another meeting would be held to take action on the common stock did he answer that the adjournment was permanent.

Within five minutes after this the news was being flashed over the wires to Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, and other speculative centres, and under the rush to London, from all of which places anxious inquiries had been coming in all the afternoon. The manager of one of the Wall street news agencies said that through his office alone over 800 messages were sent out, the most of them being to brokers who had gone home and to customers of the latter who had requested to be notified. Thus the preferred stock dividend had been reduced from a basis of 7 per cent per annum to 5, and the common has been passed altogether, while the summary of the half-yearly statement shows a large decrease. The worst is now known, and it remains to be seen if the effect upon the market will be a serious one or whether this action will be discounted. The bears are jubilant over the outlook and predict a break in the market in the morning of from anywhere between one and three cents. This action, they claim, will demoralize the large London holders of St. Paul common, who will be likely to unload, which they expect, with the disappointment, will be felt here by the public who believed, or claimed to believe, that a small dividend would be declared, will be sufficient to cause a general unloading and a break in prices. The bulls did not have much to say about any further advance for the present. It had, on the whole, been rather a bad day for them and the end of it with this meeting as a climax did not give them any cause for jubilation.

The common stock on which dividends are suspended amounts to over $39,000,000, and since 1879 has ranked among the steady dividend payers, while the preferred stock has received 7 per cent per annum for over twenty years. The statement for the six months ending June 30th as follows:

For 1888—Gross earnings, $10,254,068. Operating expenses, $6,976,168; net earnings, $1,675,900. For 1887—Gross earnings, $11,193,471; operating expenses, $3,663,930; net earnings, $7,590,341.	

As the preferred stock is entitled to 7 per cent before anything is paid on the common stock it is unlikely that dividends will be resumed on the common stock inside of two years. Contrary to the general custom the official statement does not give the fixed charges nor the result after paying dividends. The interest charges amount to $3,963,000, leaving a deficit of over $2,000,000 to be made up before anything can be earned on the stock.

London was a purchaser in the market in the early morning, and there was an improvement in prices. This did not last long, however, and the market gave way under a heavy pressure brought to bear on it, principally directed against St. Paul and Northwestern. Afterwards there was a stiffening and considerable buying on the report that the Chicago, Burlington & Northern had joined the Northwestern Association, and the market went up, St. Paul crossing 72, but while the bulls were smiling at the upward turn Chicago commenced telegraphing news of cuts in grain rates and a bull was called, after which the market became dull. How it will open up in the morning is a question many would like to have answered, and it is pretty safe to predict that there will be a large crowd on the Exchange floor when 10 o'clock strikes, until which time they will not be able to get their question answered.

ON THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Wheat Takes an Active Turn—Grain Reports from Europe.

The Titans of the wheat-pit have buried the hatchet—at least they have ceased warring with each other. Yesterday Hutch occupied his customary seat near the grand stairway, kept his eye on the indicator, and listened to the reports of and issued instructions to his large staff of brokers; Bloom loitered in a down-stairs office, while his young men wore out the stone steps leading to the floor. But Hutch was no longer operating with reference to Bloom, and Bloom was only keeping a casual eye on the old man. Both of them had it in for the crowd. It was hard for a country visitor on 'Change to believe that the great 1,000,000 bushel transaction in December wheat was all over and done with.

"Bloom was long half that wheat," said a broker, "and he simply realized at a small profit. The remainder of the deal has been settled. Bloom was never more than ¾ ahead. He made a scalp of $7,000, that's all."

"Took a $7,000 scalp from old Hutch!" The countryman was astonished.

"Certainly; why not? The old man got it back and as much more with it out of the rest of us before the deal was three days old."

The crowd is wary of Hutch and Bloom. Yesterday there were indications of a slump, and for a little while operators were exceedingly nervous. Then they remembered that according to schedule time a "reaction" was due, so they took comfort and the market braced up. Apparently the occasion for the break was the simplest in the world. Some large holders found themselves in need of money, and so turned a lot of their wheat into cash. But before the decline there was an advance of 1¼ cents. The decline did not extend below the opening figure, and the close was higher by ⅜ cent, and ¾ cent higher than the last quotation of the preceding day.

Ever since Bloom unloaded on Hutch a large percentage of the crowd has been ready to flop to the bear side on the slightest provocation. But the situation is such that it requires a tremendous amount of nerve to go short on wheat. The floor boasts hardly half a dozen men who are born plungers like Bloom, who have inspirations and do not hesitate to act on them, and who, consequently, can make a turn in a single session that will net them more than the conservative operator can win in a month by dint of close and systematic reasoning.

The news from Liverpool was of lower wheat; but the French crop was killed again. Crop reports were strong, and the European shortage was as formidable as ever. One or two houses with European connections were sellers, but it was noteworthy that such firms as Jones, Kennett & Hopkins and Cudahy were large buyers. Hutch figured both as buyer and seller. A telegram from a Minnesota elevator company said that much of the wheat was below grade and that the yield would not exceed 55,000,000 bushels.

James E. Laughlin and "Sandy" Newman were made defendants in suits begun by R. R. Walker, a chattel-mortgage man at No. 127 La Salle street. Walker secured captures for the arrest of the men. He claims that upon each of them $1,000 is due, a short $2,000 in his accounts, and Newman is charged with having aided Laughlin to get rid of the money. The men gave bail.

Suit for $10,000 damages was brought by Henry M. H. Bolander against the Swedish Publishing Company for alleged libel. Bolander is a snuff manufacturer, and was sued by him for corporate maintenance. One of her charges against him was that he starved his children. The Swedish *Tribune* published the charges, and, it is said, instead of saying that they were not forth in the bill, spoke of them as facts. Bolander says the publication injured his business.

THE RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

117,979—Joseph Nory vs. A. Kopperl. Appeal.
117,980—James H. Laws & Co. vs. Charles Maquin & Co. Debt, $1,000. Crasty Bros. & Asherraft, attys.
117,981—Mary Jensen vs. John McLinden and C. B. Williams. Trespass, $1,000. E. C. Miles, atty.
117,982—Patrick Hinks vs. Wisconsin Central Railroad Company. Case, $20,000. James E. Cross, atty.
117,983—Hinks & Kaspar vs. Same. Case, $1,000. Same attys.
117,984—Michael Gorman vs. David Hassett. Asst., $500. Holden & Parson, attys.
117,985—Minnie L. Plank vs. The De Golyer Varnish Co. Asst., $5,000. Gardner, McFadden & Gardner, attys.
117,986—Minnie L. Plank vs. Bert R. Plank. Bill for divorce. E. Allen, solr.
117,987—C. H. Harrison et al. vs. Charles C. Holton. Asst., $5,000. Miller, Lemar & Chase, attys.
117,988—Henry H. Kohlsaat & Co. vs. Swedish-American Pub. Company

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.

CAPITAL, - $1,600,000

96 WASHINGTON-ST.

This Company proposes, by its system of guarantee of titles, to diminish as far as is possible the delays and expense attending the transfer of real estate, which under the present system requires the furnishing of abstracts of title and opinions thereon; and to furnish to purchasers a security not afforded by that system.

A title once examined and guaranteed is INVESTED by this Company, and future transferring or mortgaging is a matter of but a few hours' delay, and of small expense. This part of the title is backed by the Policy of this Company which has a larger capital than any like company in the United States.

6%

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Omaha Horse Railway Co.

This company has been in operation for twenty years; its franchise is exclusive for thirty years yet to run.

Its net earnings are over FIVE TIMES THE INTEREST of its TOTAL INDEBTEDNESS.

Full particulars furnished on application.

N. W. HARRIS & CO., Bankers,

115 & 117 Monroe-st.

SNOW & DICKINSON,

MORTGAGES

Money to Loan on good Real Estate Securities at Lowest Rates.

97 Washington Street,

CHICAGO.

BOSTON. PHILADELPHIA

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Capital $1,000,000. 37 and 39 Wall-st.

Surplus $500,929.33.

Designated by order of the Supreme Court as a legal depository. Will receive deposits of money on interest, act as fiscal agent, or trustee for corporations, and accept and execute any legal trusts from persons or corporations on as favorable terms as other responsible companies.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE, President.
FREDERICK H. PAYNE, Vice-President.
CHAS. A. JESUP, Secretary.
BEVERLY CHEW, Asst. Secretary.

Chicago Trust & Savings Bank,

120 La Salle-st.

Capital.....$500,000.00
Additional liability of stockholders.. 500,000.00

IN SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

4% per annum interest is allowed on deposits in any amount for all full months.

D. H. TOLMAN, H. F. PATTISON, F. E. JENNISON, Pres't. V.-Pres't. Cashier.

INVESTMENT.

PARTY RETIRING.

$24,000 will take up half interest in a well-established, standard manufacturing business, which has from the beginning paid over 20% profit; $10,000 orders in hand, doing a volume of from $40,000 to $50,000 a month, and earning about 20 per cent on a capitalization of $100,000. Excellent opportunity. Address H 56, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate at lowest current rates. SPECIAL ATTENTION TO BUILDING LOANS. BAIRD & BRADLEY,

90 La Salle-st.

Money for Large Enterprises

Of real merit, bearing the closest investigation, can be obtained by addressing A. C. REED, 535 Rookery Bldg, Chicago, Ill.

MONEY TO LOAN

On improved city property. Large amounts at 5 and 5½% on first-class inside property. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Sept. 12.	Sept. 5.
New York	$194,813,209	$116,894,575
Boston	13,516,321	14,894,037
Chicago	11,318,000	10,779,000
Philadelphia	10,419,556	8,872,758
St. Louis	3,483,629	3,305,353
Baltimore	3,822,887	2,907,225
New Orleans		1,071,874

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 70c discount; Boston, 15@20c discount; St. Louis, 65c discount.

Bankers reported little change in the money situation, and that in the direction of increased calls by the country for currency. Some of them report a fairly good movement, which promises to increase to a large volume ere long, while with others business is slow. City merchants are applicants for accommodation to a moderate extent, but the new loans are about equaled by repayments of old ones, so the supply of loanable funds is decreasing but slowly. The season is two weeks late, and this renders it probable that the end of the month will be near at hand before the tide of activity is as large as heretofore deemed due to this date in the year. Rates of discount are the same as for the last two or three weeks, being 5@7 per cent.

New York exchange was weak at a discount of 70c per $1,000, and the rate favors shipments of currency from the East to this city. It is understood that some lots will be received here this week. Sterling was firmer on short and cables, with no change otherwise. Documentary was quoted at 483@483¼.

Local securities were quiet, in spite of the expectation of a more active day as a consequence of Tuesday's inquiry from the Treasury, and the fair bidding for bank stocks, with little offered. The bids included 115¾ for Continental, 240 for Loan & Trust, and 300 for National Bank of Illinois, these figures being an advance in each case. Allen Car-Wheel was stronger at 114 bid, and Gas Trusts firm at 35¼, with 35⅜ afterwards bid. Gas 5s were held at 79⅝, with 79⅜ bid. and Consumers' was steady. The transaction in Pullmans was the first noted in several months. Sales on the Stock Exchange were: Gas Trusts at 35⅛, 50 shares North Chicago Street Railroad at 114@114⅛, 100 Pullman Palace Car Company at 172, seller 10, and 18,000 Chicago City Railway 6ips at 99@99½. Counter sales were reported of 25 shares North Chicago Street Railroad at 114⅛, $8,500 West Division 5s at 100¾; $18,000 C., B. & Q., Iowa Division, 4s at 94 and interest, and $8,500 C., B. & N. 5s at 99⅞ and interest.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The stock market was a good deal unsettled, and all stocks were fractionally lower throughout the day, but the close was generally quiet and steady at the declines. The lowest prices for the majority were made in the first hour, but Western Union, for a good many also in the last hour, notably Lake Shore, Burlington, Canada Southern, New England, Western Union, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, which were near the close. Money rules fairly firm in London at 1 per cent. The rate of discount in open market is 2@2½ per cent. It is generally expected that the Bank of England rate of discount will be advanced.

A part of yesterday's decline was lost during the forenoon to-day. The early prices in London before the opening of this market were generally ¼@⅜ higher than the closing figures. And the opening prices here this morning were nearly ¼ higher than last night's closing for two-thirds of all the stocks traded in, during which the market remained firm after the opening, the whole market began to decline gradually and continued to do so until after 11 o'clock, by which time the movement was general to the extent of ⅛@¼. Lake Shore ¼, to 99¾; Northwestern 1 per cent, to 116½; St. Paul ⅝, to 77⅛; Reading ⅝, to 50⅝; Union Pacific ½, to 57⅞; Missouri Pacific ½, to 78½; Preferred ⅝, to 97½; and Oregon Transcontinental ⅝, to 39⅝.

The activity was concentrated chiefly in these stocks, which, with Manhattan, covered 50 per cent of the whole business. The manipulation was most active in St. Paul and Northwestern, which for the time were the leading features of the market. Shortly before 12 o'clock there was a sharp rally in these two stocks. Northwestern recovered 1¾, to 118¾, and St. Paul 1¼, to 79¼. Preferred Northwestern followed in a series of ¼ to ½ on Lackawanna, Lake Shore, Northern Pacific preferred, Oregon Transcontinental, Reading, and Western Union, but it was plain that the market was following the movements of Northwestern and St. Paul, the latter, of course, being affected by the Omaha decision and reports about the dividend declared today on the common stock. On this point there was absolutely no trustworthy information, though the prevalent opinion was that a dividend of at least 1 per cent, and possibly 1½, would be declared. It was expected, however, that there would be more definite information on the subject until after three 3 o'clock. The movements of the stock gave evidence not only of attempts to depress the prices, but also of prompt buying whenever it declined, and this, with the anxiety to cover short sales made long ago, was the occasion of the sudden spurt in the last hour from 11:30 to 12 o'clock. After 12 o'clock the whole market was a stale lower, and in the hour to 1 o'clock Lackawanna declined ½, Northwestern preferred ¾, Lake Shore ⅝, Reading ⅝@⅝, Western Union ⅝@⅝, Missouri Pacific ⅝, Northern Pacific preferred ⅝, Oregon Transcontinental ⅝, Canada Southern ½, Chesapeake & Ohio ½, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western ½, Manhattan Elevated ½, New Jersey Central ½, Oregon Transcontinental ¼, Reading ¼, St. Paul ¼, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha ¼, Western Union ⅛@⅜.

Advances were: Hocking Valley ¾, Norfolk & Western, ¾.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Sept. 12	Closing Sept. 11
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	3,200	39¾	39¼	39¾	39¾
Atlantic & Pacific	1,000	10	10	10	10¼
Canada Southern	500	53	52¾	53	53¼
Ches. & Ohio	7,100	15¾	15	15¾	15¼
Do 1st pfd	3,400	26½	25	26½	25½
Do 2d pfd	1,100	17½	16½	17½	17¼
C., B. & Q.	600	114	113¾	114	114
C., C., C. & I.				61	61¼
Con. Gas	600	203	202	203	203¼
Col. & Hock. Coal	200	20	20	20	20
C., St. L. & P. pfd				76	76
C., St. L. & Balt. pfd	100	54	54	54	54
C. & E. I.	1,000	94	93	93½	93½
Do pfd	1,500	94	93	93½	93½
D., L. & W.	11,200	144½	143½	143¾	143¾
Erie	6,700	29¾	29¼	29¾	29¾
Do pfd	200	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
E. Tenn. & Ga.				10¾	10¾
Do 1st pfd	300	78½	78½	78½	78½
Hocking Valley	2,000	34¾	33¾	34¾	33¾
Ill. Central	500	120¾	120	120¾	120¾
Jersey Central	1,900	71	70¾	71	70¾
L. Erie & W.				15	15
Lake Shore	12,100	99¾	98¾	99¾	98¾
Louis. & N.	1,400	57¾	56¾	57¾	56¾
L. N. A. & C.	2,500	74½	74	74½	74½
Missouri Pacific	2,231	78½	77½	78½	77½
Michigan Central	500	93	92½	93	92½
Minn. & St. L.	300	8	8	8	8
Manhattan Con.	600	107	106	107	106
Mem. & Char.				50	50
Mobile & Ohio	13,700	115¾	114¾	115¾	115¾
N. Y. & N. E.	10,700	44¾	44¼	44¾	44¾
Northern Pacific	1,900	26	25¾	25¾	25¾
Do pfd	1,700	58¾	58¼	58¾	58¼
Nor. & W.	2,300	37¾	37¼	37¾	37¼
Do pfd	4,300	69¾	69	69¾	69
N. Y. Central	600	107¾	106¾	107¾	106¾
Nash. & Chat.				69	69
N. Y., L. E. & W.	1,500	35¾	35¼	35¾	35¼
N. Y. Sus. & W.	3,100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11
Do pfd	1,200	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¼
Ore. Trans. Co.	1,700	39¾	39¼	39¾	39¼
Ont. & West.	1,100	17¾	17¼	17¾	17¼
O. R'y & N. Co.				29	29
Ohio & Miss.	2,000	29¾	29¼	29¾	29¼
Pacific Mail	1,800	47¾	47¼	47¾	47¼
P. C. Co.	1,000	175	172	172	172
Peoria, D. & E.				26¾	26¾
Pullman Palace	200	172	172	172	172
Reading	16,200	51¾	50¾	50¾	51
R. & W. P. T.	2,800	32¾	32¼	32¾	31
Do pfd	200	74¾	74¾	74¾	74
Rock Island	300	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
St. Paul	28,400	79¼	77¾	79¼	77¾
Do pfd	1,200	117	117	117	117
St. Paul & Om.	2,100	49¾	48¾	49	48¾
Do pfd				121	121
St. P., M. & M.	300	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
St. L. & I. M.				61	61
St. L. & S. F.				41¾	41¾
St. L. A. & T. pfd	100	12	12	12	12
Texas Pacific	7,500	20¾	20¼	20¾	20¼
Tenn. Coal	1,000	39¾	39¼	39¾	39¼
Union Pacific	9,600	57¾	56¾	57¾	56¾
W. & L. E. pfd	100	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
Wabash	700	19¾	19¼	19¾	19¼
Do pfd	1,400	37¾	37¼	37¾	37¼
Western Union	15,070	85¾	84¾	85¾	84¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	146	Fargo	123
American	110	United States	79

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg	123¼	U. S. 6s coup	102¾
U. S. 4s coup	123¾	Pacific 6s of '95	121
U. S. 4½s reg	109¾		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

M. A. M. TO 12 M.

$6000 U S 4s reg	123¾	$5000 IB&W 1st-RD trst	90¾
6000 A&S con 6s	128½	5000 Mid of N J 1st	115
5000 A&S 6s con rg	128½	5000 MUTel 5s	93½
5000 A&P 1st	105	5000 NYL&W 1st	101
10000 Can So 1st gtd	116	20000 NYL&W n 2d con	101½
1000 CPa g 4d 5s of '88	114¾	5000 NYS&W 1st ref 5s	95
1000 CPa g 4d 5s of '89	114¾	20000 NPa 2d op	100
1000 CPa g 4d 5s of '88	115	10000 NW Ry 2d con	110
5000 CB&QC of G 5s	110¾	5000 NW Ry 1st deb 5s	111¾
10000 CB&Q cp as reg 5s	110¾	17000 OSo inc	44½@45
2000 CB&Q cur reorg 5s	97¾	2000 Ont T 6s	103½
5000 CHV&T 1st	85	5000 OR&N 1st 6s	104
5000 CHV&T gm 5s	85¾	27000 P&R 2d pfd inc	76¾@76¾
21000 D&RG 4s	78¾@78¾	5000 P&RG pfd inc	76¾
5000 D&RG 1st 7s	95	31000 P&RG pfd inc	76¾@77
2000 El&RS 6s	90	5000 P&RG 1st	96
10000 F W & D 1st 6½s	100	20000 R&A 1st trust	35¾@36
10000 GI&SA—WD 1st	93¾@94	10000 R&D 6s	115@115½
5000 GBW&St P 1st	95	5000 StLA&T 1st	89¾
5000 GBW&St P 2d	87¾	5000 StPa&Du 1st	110
5000 HAT&W m 1st	71¾	11000 TPa 2d inc	43¾@44
5000 IB&W 1st trust	94	11000 WS gtd 4s	90½

P. M. TO 3 P. M.

3000 Can So 2d	91¾	10000 M&T cn 7s	95
1000 CPa g 4s	96	5000 NPa 1st cp	119¾
9000 CPa bds of 1889	103@103¾	11000 O&M con	117
		15000 O&M con s f	111
30000 C&Oexr reorg 4½s	85¾@86	5000 O&M 2d inc	105
		5000 P&R 1st pfd inc	104¾
40000 C&Oexp as reorg 4½s	85¾@86	2000 P&R 2d pfd inc	76¾
		5000 P&RG 1st pfd inc	76¾
5000 C&Oexp 6s	103¾	5000 R&A 1st trust	36
5000 CB&Q—Ia Div 5s	99¾	5000 R&RedVg E mtg	57¾
5000 CB&Q—NebEx 6s	105¾	5000 R&RedVg gn mtg	57¾
5000 CB&Q—Ill Div 3½s	97	5000 SA&P 1st cons 6s	97¾
14000 CR&P 1st cp	103¾	5000 StLA&P g m 5s	69¾
7000 C&C 1st	120¾	5000 StLA&P g m 5s	69¾
5000 C&C gn 5s	103¾	5000 StLA&T 1st	89¾
5000 D&M 1st	105	10000 TexP 2d inc	43¾@44
6000 GBW&St Pinc	16¾@16¾	10000 WS gtd 4s	90½
5000 HAT&W m trust	72	1000 WS gtd 4s reg	102½
20000 M&T gn 6s	95½	5000 WS 2d inc	102¾@103
30000 LN A&C cn 4½s	97¾	5000 WNY&P 1st	94

2 P. M. TO 5 P. M.

5000 A&P inc	25	1000 Int & Gt N 1st	104
6000 CNJ gm 6s	103¾	2000 NYS&W ref 5s	95
21000 C&O cons fd 6s	119¾@120	5000 OSo 1st	93¾
	27¾@27¾	1000 PDA&E 2d	75¾
6000 C&O cp as recr ctf	28¾@28¾	1000 Pa 1st	75
11000 CB&Q deben	103¾@104	1000 P&R 1st pref inc	104¾
5000 C&C 1st	120¾	5000 P&R 2d pfd inc	76¾
500 D&RG 4s	78	1000 P&RG pfd inc	76¾
5000 D'Ton gld 6s	108	5000 R&A 1st trust	36
64000 FtWAD 1st	101@101¼	10000 R&A 1st trust	39
41000 G B W&S P inc	16¾@16¾	5000 StLA&T 2d	45¾@46
		10000 TexP 2d inc	44¾@44¾
5000 GCA&SF gld 6s	97¾	1000 TAO&Int	100
8000 HAT&T-M Line trust	100	5000 WNY&P 1st	94

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 12.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	2,000	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Union Pacific	1,150	61¾	61¾	61	61
C. B. & Q.	125	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
C., C. & I. Rights	4,500	61	61	61	61
C., B. & N.	50	174	174	174	174
Wis. Central	200	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Mex. Central	300	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾

BOND QUOTATIONS AND TRANSACTIONS.

$4000 Mex Cen 4s	69@69¼	$2000 N Eng 5s	105
6000 Mex Cen inc	20¾@20¾	4000 A & P inc	39½
1000 O S L 6s	107¾		

Money at the clearing house is 4@5 per cent; call loans range from 5 to 6 per cent and time paper from 6½ to 6¾ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 12.—The market closed fractionally lower but steady. Pennsylvania, 56¾@56¾; Reading, 25⅛@25⅜; Lehigh Valley, 56¾@56¾; Reading general 4s, 88@88½; Reading first preferred 5s, 89@89½; Reading second preferred 5s, 76@76¼; Reading third preferred 5s, 67@67¼.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today was £254,000. Bar silver, 44d ounce.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—Three per cent rentes, 84f 35c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 12.—Mining stocks closed as follows: Allouez Mining Co. (new), 3¾@4; Calumet & Hecla, 250@250½; Franklin, 25@25½; Huron, 85@85½; Osceola, $21.00; Pewabic (new) $4.00; Quincy, $80.00; Tamarack, $187.00; San Diego, $29.00.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were less variable yesterday and with less trading. The excitement of Tuesday was followed by the holding back on the part of not a few operators and by some reaction in prices. The weather was fine and favorable to a free movement of the cereals, but it was not free from a tinge of coolness that was thought by some to presage a speedy coming of the equinoctial storm.

A Milwaukee telegram to a firm here says: "If you are buying wheat I will let you have some at cost."

One of the men who help to make sentiment on 'Change states it as his opinion that the outside public will take hold of wheat either at less than 90c or more than $1.00. He thinks any trading in the near future between those figures will be mostly among local leaders.

A cable says the official estimate of the French wheat crop admits a shortage of 115,000,000 bu to be filled by importation. *La France*, which is perhaps the most influential journal in the southwest of France, states that a comparison of views by numerous experts results in the conclusion that the wheat deficiency of Europe this year is 50,000,000 hectolitres (about 140,000,000 bu) more than the possible supply from all sources.

Several experts have left this city for the Northwest within the last two days, and reports from them will soon be in order. What will they say of the crop now?

A gentleman in the trade says it is not likely that the markets of Minneapolis, Duluth, Chicago, or Milwaukee will receive any but a small quantity of good wheat from the Northwest this crop year. He says the country elevators are working under orders to buy up all they can for interior mills, the proprietors of which are afraid that supplies will run short. Also that the crop of Iowa and Nebraska is barely equal to the supply of home needs in those States, and that millers from Iowa are already offering to buy wheat in Minneapolis.

The foreigners have been good buyers of year and May corn in this market for the last two or three weeks. The price is attractive, and they know that they will want immense quantities of it for human food as well as feed for live stock to help compensate for the deficient cereal production at home.

A dispatch to Jones-Kennett says the advance in silver in London means several cents more per bu for Indian wheat.

The foreign selling of wheat here the last few days was all for the United Kingdom. Continental buyers appears to have held to what they had bought previously.

Late advices say the Minneapolis millers have instructed Northwestern elevators to take all the good wheat offered them.

The exports of wheat from Russia since the opening of navigation are reported at about 750,000 bu, against 2,250,000 bu for the same time last year. But the quantity of wheat afloat for France is stated at 4,400,000 bu at the close of last month, against 400,000 bu a year previously.

MARKETS ON 'CHANGE.

Flour was in rather better demand, with some sales for export, and the feeling was firm at unchanged quotations.

Wheat was rather less active and averaged stronger, though in an uncertain way. Cables were lower in response to Tuesday's heaviness here, and other domestic points opened lower, but the large selling of the previous day had evidently exhausted weak holders here, and outside orders to buy were more numerous. Houses with foreign connections were free buyers, while some of the houses known as "English" were selling. The idea prevailed that the decline had been overdone, and probably the market would have reacted more but for liberal selling by Hutchinson for this and the two following months. Jones, Norton, Schwartz, Parker, Warren, Robeson, and Cudahy were prominent as buyers—the latter, with Mitchell and Comstock, taking all offerings in the afternoon when news was received that the thrashing in Manitoba and our Northwest is turning out worse than expected, while cables from the Continent were strong-er. December opened ⅛c lower, at 90¼c, advanced to 92¼c, and dropped to 91¾c, closing at 91¾c bid, with May at 4c premium. No. 2 in store sold at 90¼@91¼c for spring and 91@91½c for red winter. No. 4 red sold free on board at 79@80½c and No. 3 red at 84@87c, with No. 3 white at 84c. Total sales, 178 cars.

Corn was stronger but generally quiet, with Liverpool and New York firmer, and large clearances from the seaboard, while the shipping demand here continued good. October opened ⅛c higher at 45¾c, but an advance was stopped by Hutchinson, who had corn for sale all day at that figure. This made the market hang just below it most of the time, and closed easy at 45¼c, while September was ⅛c premium. May improved ⅛c, to 39¾c bid at the close, having been in good demand owing to some fears of injury damage the previous day. It was noted that receivers like Pope-Lewis, Weare, Wanzer, and McCrea were buying moderately. Samples ranged 1@2½c higher. In store sold at 45⅜@45¾c for No. 2 and 44½@45c for No. 3. Free on board sold at 44½c for No. 4 and 45¼c for No. 3 white. Total sales 448 cars and 10,000 bu.

Oats advanced about ¼c on near futures under limited offerings and a fair inquiry, a part of which was attributed to the shorts, while months beyond October were steady, with some demand for May at 28¼@28¾c, and little doing elsewhere. Trading was generally quiet, with this month selling up to 26¾c after opening at 26¼c and October at the same range, while year was dull at 24¼c. Cash oats in-store were ⅛@¼c higher, at 24½c for No. 2, with samples active and nearly ½c higher under a stimulated shipping demand. Free on board sold at 25@25½c for No. 2 and Free on board sold at 25@25½c for No. 2 white, with No. 3 white at 25@25¼c and barley oats at 27¾@28¼c. Total sales 257 cars, with 10,000 bu No. 2 white in store at 28c.

Provisions were easier, with larger receipts of hogs and a smaller demand for product. Pork and short ribs sold little indicated some longs to let go, their offerings being taken by shorts for next month. Several holders of October pork sold out, and those of January, and last was active in cash lots, but dull on futures, more of the latter being on sale than was wanted. Pork for October declined 5c, to $14.35, but recovered, and $14.45 was paid at the close. January pork was offered at one time at $13.02½, but closed at $14.09, being 7½c below the latest price of Tuesday, and closed 5c lower. Lard declined 2½c for October and at $8.37½ for January. Ribs for next month declined 15¢c, to $8.65, and closed at $8.70 asked, with January a shade easier, at $7.15 bid.

Millstuffs were in the usual request and steady at $13.00@13.62½ for bran and $13.00@15.00 for middlings. Flaxseed was fully steady, with cash sold with No. 1 selling at $1.25 on track, but with a lessened demand finally closed dull and lc lower, at $1.25, with receipts of 6 cars. Timothy seed was dull at $1.30@1.35 for cash. Futures were quiet, with September 20 lower, at $1.35, and October closing at $1.30¾ asked, or 1½c decline, after selling at $1.31¼. May at $1.30 was paid. Timothy seed was in good demand on cash account and 5@5c higher, based on about $1.75@1.78 for prime. Sales of 1 car reported at $1.75. September opened at $1.65 and sold up to $1.70, or 5c net advance, closing at $1.67 bid, with year sales at $1.55. Clover-seed was 25c higher, at $5.00@5.05@4 October and $5.15 bid for November. New cash prime was quoted at $5.10.

In the street produce markets there was a fair attendance of buyers on both local and outside account. At the same time the offerings were so large that nearly everything could be obtained. The belief prevails that Western butter has been forced to a point which is too high, as pasturage in the interior is still excellent and the production of the finest large, hence buyers are slow to pay asked prices. Cheese and eggs were quiet and poultry fully steady, while fruits were in liberal supply and easy.

RATE OF EXCHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices for grain and provisions:

WHEAT.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
September	89½	90¼@91¾	91¾
October	89½	90¼@91¾	91¾
December	89½	90¼@91¾	91¾
May	95⅛	95⅛@96¾	96¾

CORN.

September	45¾	45¾@46	45¾
October	45¾	45¾@46	45¾
May	39¼	39¼@39¾	39¾

OATS.

September	24½	24½@24¾	24¾
October	24½	24½@24¾	24¾
May	27¾	27¾@28¼	28¼

MESS PORK.

October	$14.40	$14.40	$14.35
January	14.07½	13.95 @14.12½	14.00

LARD—PER 100 POUNDS.

September	$10.00	$ 9.95 @10.00	$ 9.95
October	10.00	9.95 @ 9.97½	9.95
January	8.30	8.22½@ 8.30	8.22½

RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

October	$ 8.32½	$ 8.05 @ 8.17½	$ 8.07½
January	7.15	7.00 @ 7.10	7.00

The following were the latest buying prices for the corresponding day last year:

	September.	October.	November.
No. 2 spring	83¾	84¼	84¾
No. 2 corn	42¾	43¼	43¾
No. 2 oats	23¾	24¼	24¾
Lard	6.47½	6.45	6.42½
Short ribs	8.02½	8.02½	

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Tuesday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	11	87	28	126
Spring wheat	59	33	6	98
Corn	214	114	43	371
Oats	66	110		176
Rye	39	13		52
Barley		27	23	50
Totals	350	383	100	833

Also by canal, 34,400 bu corn and 14,500 bu oats. Inspected out: 55,417 bu wheat, 150,838 bu corn, 61,308 bu oats, and 500 bu barley. The receipts to be assumed by reports of heavy frosts in the Northwest. Sales: October, 97¾@98⅝c; November, 98@98⅝c; December, $1.00¼@1.01⅛@1.01¼; May, $1.04¼@1.05⅝@1.05⅝ and June, $1.05¼@1.05⅝@1.05¾.

CORN—Was 1@2c to 3c higher owing to frosts at the West, a fair general belief is that the crop is practically safe, and there is ore the market took little notice of the weather reports. September sold at 45¾@46c; October at 45¾@46c; November at 45¾@46c; December at 39¾@39¾c; January at 39¾@39¾c.

OATS—Were less active and without material change; options sales 225,000 bu, including September at 24¾@24¾c; October at 24¾@24¾c; November at 24¾@24¾c and December at 25¼@25½c.

BUTTER—Was in fair demand and steady.

CHEESE AND EGGS—Were dull and rather weak.

LARD—Was in better demand and higher; fair refining, 5¾c; centrifugal, 6¾ test, 6¾c. Sales of 350 hhds. English, 80 test, at 5¾c; 1,350 bags, 80 test, at 5¾c; 500 bags centrifugal, 96 test, at 6¾c, and rumored 5,000 bags centrifugal at 6¾c. Refined was in moderate demand and steady. Cut-loaf, 8¾c; crushed, 8¾c; powdered, 8c; granulated, 7¾c; mold A, 7¾c; cubes, 8c; standard A, 7¾c; off A, 7¾@7¾c; confectioners' A, 7¾c; white, extra C, 6¾c; yellow, 6¼@6¾c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 35,448 packages; exports, 3,582 brls, 19,800 sacks; easy, especially winter grades, moderate business; sales, 17,500 brls, including: low extras, $2.05; winter wheat, $2.10@2.50; fair to fancy, $2.60@3.25; patents, $3.75@4.75; do straights, $4.15@4.35; do patents, $4.75@5.75; do rye mixtures, $2.75@3.00; Corn-$2.40; cedar do, $1.85@2.00; dry bath, $1.80@1.85. Wholesale prices at the yards were as follows:

First, second, and third cleans, 15@17 inch	$0.00@$47.00
4, and 5 selects, 14@16 inch	33.00@41.00
A, B, and C stock boards, 12 to 16 ft., 12 in	33.00@41.00
A and B flooring, 6 inch	20.00@21.00
Siding, first and second clear, 12 to 16 feet	18.00@19.00
Dimensions, 2x4, 12 to 24 feet	12.00@15.00
Lumber, 4x4 to 8x8, 12 to 24 feet	13.00@16.00
Shingles, standard A	2.30@2.40
Lath, dry	1.95@2.00

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Sept. 10	12,606	807	7,368	5,686
Tuesday, Sept. 11	9,223	332	11,446	5,804
Wednesday, Sept. 12	12,000	300	14,000	4,500
Total	34,129	1,446	32,814	16,560
Last week	31,583	1,439	33,393	18,070
Shipments—				
Monday, Sept. 10	2,814	135	3,374	3,116
Tuesday, Sept. 11	5,009	190	6,315	2,667
Wednesday, Sept. 12	2,500	100	6,000	1,500
Total	9,323	415	15,189	7,073
Last week	8,493	314	15,000	7,561

Today's receipts are estimated at 14,000 hogs, 13,000 cattle, and 7,000 sheep, against 14,000 hogs, 12,000 cattle, and 14,555 sheep received Thursday of last week.

CATTLE—Wednesday's receipts of cattle were estimated at 12,000 head. About 4,000 Texas and Indian and 3,000 Far West cattle numbered among the arrivals. Native cows were again in large supply and less as. Native cows were again in large supply and less than 1,000 native beef cattle were on sale. There were more prime beeves among the offerings, and several lots sold at $6.00 up to $6.25. All native cattle were in fair demand and most were sold at a good deal around, and all such stock sold at full previous quotations. Fair to good natives, worth from $5.25@5.75, ruled about steady, while the commoner natives were weaker and 5@10c lower. Western range cattle sold 10c lower, and common to fair Texas cattle were a shade lower. Common native feeders sold fully 5c lower, but good cows and desirable Texas cattle ruled steady. The local and outside demand for stock cattle was moderate, and prices were without quotable change. The general cattle trade was fairly active, but Westerns and common stock closed weak, with quite a good many unsold. The local and outside demand for "good" native cattle was brisk, and all good cattle changed hands. Receipts at outside points were large. Kansas City received over 7,000. Three loads of fine Illinois steers averaging 1,534 to 1,672 lbs. sold to dressed-beef men at $6.05, and five loads averaging 1,470 to 1,616 lbs. at $6.15. The next highest price paid by them was $5.90 for 1,235-lb steers. Poor to choice cocves averaging 1,039 to 1,358 lbs sold at $5.05@5.75, principally at $5.30@5.35. A Boston buyer paid $6.50 for 1,558 lb steers. Three loads averaging 1,400 to 1,540 lbs sold to shippers at $6.15; two loads averaging 1,092 to 1,098 lbs at $6.15; two loads averaging 1,380 lbs at $6.05; and two loads averaging 1,428 lbs at $6.00. They bought quite a good many cattle at $5.50@5.90, and only poor to good 1,043 to 1,400 lb steers at $3.12½@5.35. Western range cattle sold at $2.65@4.75 for wintered Texans and natives and $2.25@3.25 for cows. Grass Texans sold at $1.90@2.40 for bulls and cows and $2.40@3.40 for steers. Indian cattle sold at $2.85@3.60, with some gilt-edge steers avera